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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-84.

H.R. 7343.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7343

May 21, 1959	House Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 7343 House Report 376. Print of bill and House Report.
May 25, 1959	House began debate on H. R. 7343.
May 26, 1959	House concluded debate on H.R. 7343.
May 27, 1959	House passed H. R. 7343 with amendment.
May 28, 1959	H. R. 7343 was referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.
June 19, 1959	Senate subcommittee voted to report H. R. 7343 to the full committee.
June 22, 1959	Senate committee reported H. R. 7343 with amend- ments. Senate Report 424. Print of bill and report.
June 23, 1959	Senate passed H. R. 7343 with amendment 5 . Senate Appointed conferees.
June 29, 1959	House appointed conferees on H. R. 7343.
June 30, 1959	House received conference report. House Report 620. Print of conference report.
July 1, 1959	Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
July 13, 1959	Approved: Public Law 86-84.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-84

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960. Includes funds for contributions to international organizations (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council), international educational exchange activities, international cultural exchange and trade fair participation activities, and the U. S. Information Agency.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared _____, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued May 22, 1959
For actions of May 21, 1959
86th-1st, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed tobacco price support bill. Senate debated wheat bill. House committee voted to report wheat bill. Senate committee disapproved proposed amendments to wheat bill. House passed housing bill. House committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Treasury-Post Office and D. C. appropriation bills. Sen. Muskie and others introduced and Sen. Muskie discussed bill to establish Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to establish Country Life Commission.

SENATE

1. TOBACCO. Passed with amendment S. 1901, to modify price supports for tobacco. pp. 7863-74

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Butler to strike from the first section of the bill "Agricultural Act of 1948" wherever it appears, and insert in lieu thereof "Agricultural Act of 1949." p. 7869

Sen. Jordan stated the purpose of the bill as follows:

"It provides that there shall be no increase in the dollars and cents level of price supports on most types of tobacco above the 1958 price support level until price support computed under old parity exceeds the 1958 dollars and cents level. It further provides that in the event the price support under old parity exceed 1958 supports, then the Secretary

shall choose between old parity or new parity in setting price supports, whichever is lower.

"The practical effect of the bill will be to prevent an increase of about 1 to 2 cents per pound in tobacco prices each year for the next 4 to 6 years."

2. WHEAT. Began debate on S. 1968, to revise price supports and acreage allotments for wheat. pp. 7874-6, 7890-2, 7922-3

Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement by Sen. Johnson that beginning Fri., May 22, debate on any amendment, except the Capehart amendment in the nature of a substitute, shall be limited to one-half hour, and debate on final passage shall be limited to 3 hours. pp. 7890-2

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "held an executive session to consider proposed amendments to S. 1968, to strengthen the wheat marketing quota and price support program, which bill is now the Senate's unfinished business. The committee disapproved, by a vote of 6 to 10, a substitute bill which would have provided for a mandatory cut of 20 percent in wheat acreage allotments with a price support of 85 percent of parity. Committee also disapproved, by a vote of 7 to 9, proposed amendments which would have provided price supports of 75 percent of parity to producers planting full allotments, and 85 percent of parity to those producers reducing acreage allotments 20 percent or more." pp. D379-80

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5805, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1960 (S. Rept. 305), and H. R. 5676, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1960 (S. Rept. 304). p. 7850

Agreed to a unanimous-consent request by Sen. Hayden to provide that, during adjournments or recesses of the Senate during the 1st session of the 86th Congress, the Appropriations Committee shall be authorized to report appropriation bills, including joint resolutions, with accompanying notices of motions to suspend paragraph 4 of rule 16 (which prohibits legislative provisions in appropriation bills) for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions. p. 7856

4. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Brooks Hays to be a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board. p. 7924

HOUSE

5. HOUSING. Passed, 261-160, with amendments S. 57, the housing bill. House conferees were appointed. pp. 7928-71, 7978-9

Agreed to a series of amendments to change the method of financing from the "backdoor" method of Treasury authorizations to direct Congressional appropriations. These amendments had been previously adopted by the Committee of the Whole (see Digest 81).

As passed, S. 57 includes provisions for farm housing research grants and housing for migratory farm labor through the insurance of the farm home loans made by private lenders.

6. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Agriculture Committee a letter announcing the approval of projects in Ala., Iowa, Tenn., and Utah under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 7927

7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7343, the State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1960 (H. Rept. 376). p. 7981

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1960

MAY 21, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7343]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 1960.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1960 on the following pages:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Pages of the budget document</i>
Department of State.....	807-829, inclusive
Department of Justice.....	749-767, inclusive
The Judiciary.....	47-58, inclusive
United States Information Agency.....	211-215, inclusive
President's Special International Program.....	99-100, inclusive
Commission on Civil Rights.....	142-143, inclusive

The Committee also considered the budget amendments contained in House Document No. 100.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1959 appropriations.

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
Department of State.....	\$241,936,352	\$228,335,000	\$217,610,000	—\$24,326,352	—\$10,725,000
Department of Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	264,100,000	+10,830,000	—10,975,000
The Judiciary.....	48,008,455	51,039,600	48,703,900	+695,445	—2,335,700
United States Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	—5,866,500	—7,492,700
President's Special International Program.....	6,410,500	7,100,000	6,145,500	—265,000	—954,500
Civil Rights Commission.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	—497,000	—8,000
Total.....	669,326,107	682,387,600	649,896,700	—19,429,407	—32,490,900

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

As set forth in the preceding table, the total recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill is \$649,896,700. This is a reduction of \$32,490,900 in the amount of the budget estimates, and is \$19,429,407 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The Committee has by language contained in the bill directed that no less than \$46,989,000 or over 7% of the \$649,896,700 recommended in the bill, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for the fiscal year 1959, the budget estimates for fiscal year 1960, the amounts in the bill for fiscal year 1960, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for fiscal year 1959 and with the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1960.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The total amount contained in the bill for the Department of State is \$217,610,000, a reduction of \$10,725,000 in the amounts of the budget estimates and a decrease of \$24,326,352 below the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year. Included in the 1959 fiscal year total, however, are non-recurring items such as "Payment to Government of Denmark" in the amount of \$5,296,302 and "Payment to the Philippine Government" in the amount of \$23,862,751. When all of the 1959 fiscal year non-recurring items are taken into account there is an actual increase allowed for the Department of State rather than the decrease reflected in the tabulation which follows this report.

The action of the Committee with respect to each appropriation item for the Department of State is set forth herewith:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The sum of \$111,500,000 is included in the bill for this item, which is to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses required in the conduct of foreign affairs. The amount allowed is \$2,535,100 over the sum appropriated for the present fiscal year and is \$7,600,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. There was contained in this item a request for \$2,800,000 for certain basic research and analysis activities which in past years have been financed by transfers from other agencies' appropriations. The Committee has not approved this proposal

and expects the necessary work to be carried on and funded as in the past several years.

Adequate funds for opening new posts have been specifically granted. The Committee is in agreement with the proposal to set up a unit of 16 positions in the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to concentrate on, and combat, international communist activities of an economic character on a worldwide basis. However, the Committee is at a loss to understand why such activities have not previously been carried on by the Bureau of Economic Affairs or the International Cooperation Administration.

The \$620,000 requested for Special Foreign Policy Studies has been disallowed. The corporation with which the State Department proposes to contract is already under contract with other Government agencies to furnish similar information.

An examination by the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the Committee relative to transfer costs of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency disclosed that in far too many instances these costs have been utterly exorbitant. The report in this regard concerning the Department of State is set forth in the Department of State printed hearings beginning at page 559. The Committee is of the opinion that substantial savings must promptly be made in travel and transportation of things as well as in communication services.

Once again the Committee calls attention to the waste of taxpayers' funds in the operation and management of the Foreign Service Institute. There appears to be an utter lack of coordination between the Institute and the Foreign Service. Numerous instances were disclosed during the hearings where, after spending very substantial amounts to teach an employee a particular language, the employee was thereafter assigned to a post where little or no use could be made of that language.

Instances were also uncovered where the cost of teaching certain languages to employees appeared excessive. The Department is again directed to ascertain if these languages cannot be more ably and more economically taught in existing reputable educational institutions.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The bill includes the sum of \$825,000 for this item. This is a reduction of \$25,000 in the amount of the President's budget estimate and an increase of \$75,000 over the amount appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year.

The Committee was advised that this fund is "to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred in pursuance of official duties in protection of United States national interests, protection of United States citizens interests, promotion of economic activities, and commemorative and ceremonial requirements." The Committee was further advised that the increase allowed would "permit the Foreign Service to represent United States interests and foreign policy more effectively."

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The accompanying bill includes \$17,372,000 for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad. This amount is

\$628,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year for this item. Of the total amount allowed, no less than \$16,739,000 must be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. Therefore, the actual American dollar appropriation is \$633,000.

The committee was advised that through this program the Department has acquired real property world-wide valued in excess of \$158,000,000, consisting of some 176 office buildings, 131 principal officer residences, 233 residences for senior officers and attachés and 1,923 staff living units.

For many years now the committee has approved this program whereby office space and living quarters for American employees are obtained through the use of foreign credits in localities where suitable facilities are not available. However, it seriously questions the propriety of purchasing residences for embassy attachés at an average cost of \$50,000 per residence, exclusive of the cost of furnishings. And the State Department and Foreign Service cannot justify the proposed expenditure of \$220,000 for a residence and furnishings for the American consul at Dakar, French West Africa.

The hearings disclose that although the number of architects, draftsmen, engineers and supervisors on the rolls of the Office of Foreign Buildings, Department of State, increased from 18 in 1953 to 38 in 1958, the architectural fees paid private concerns increased from \$77,771 in 1953 to \$549,874 in 1958. It was further discovered that \$721,106 (in American dollars) of the taxpayers' funds have been expended for architectural fees and engineering services on buildings on which construction has never been started.

The request for 17 additional positions in the Office of Foreign Buildings at a cost of \$228,000 per annum has been denied.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The bill includes the sum of \$1,000,000, the amount of the President's budget request, for this item. This amount is \$495,000 below the sum appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year. This fund is used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department. Repayments of the loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends the sum of \$2,360,000, the full amount of the budget request, which is \$335,000 over the amount appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year. This is for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and is estimated to equal the Government's net share of cash disbursements to be made by the fund in fiscal year 1960.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$48,033,000 to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is \$312,000 below the amount of the President's

budget estimate and is \$1,262,401 above the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. It should be noted that there is included in the 1959 fiscal year total the sum of \$4,943,146 for payment of the United States share of the assessed portion of costs of the United Nations Emergency Force for calendar year 1959, and that no funds have been requested for this purpose in the fiscal year 1960 budget. When this sum is excluded from the current year's total, the requested increase becomes \$6,205,547.

The Committee again expresses its concern over the ever increasing budgets of the International Organizations. Our representatives to these organizations should make every effort to prevent these large increases in budgets, and should exercise strong leadership in weeding out marginal activities by keeping the organizations oriented to the primary objectives for which they were created.

Every effort should be made to use foreign credits rather than American dollars wherever possible.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of each of the following international organizations:

A. United Nations and Specialized Agencies:	
1. United Nations	\$20, 301, 713
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	3, 789, 810
3. International Civil Aviation Organization	2, 386, 909
4. World Health Organization	4, 744, 090
5. Food and Agriculture Organization	2, 997, 489
6. International Labor Organization	2, 132, 464
7. International Telecommunication Union	175, 000
8. World Meteorological Organization	70, 710
9. Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	56, 000
Subtotal	<u>36, 654, 185</u>
B. Inter-American Organizations:	
1. Inter-American Children's Institute	25, 000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute	4, 800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	223, 472
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History	48, 780
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association	5, 000
6. Pan American Sanitary Organization	2, 310, 000
7. Organization of American States	4, 781, 961
Subtotal	<u>7, 399, 013</u>
C. Regional Organizations:	
1. Caribbean Commission	142, 000
2. South Pacific Commission	69, 776
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization	1, 714, 400
4. North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference	27, 179
5. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization	213, 000
Subtotal	<u>2, 166, 355</u>

D. Other International Organizations:

1. Interparliamentary Union.....	\$18, 000
2. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.....	1, 212
3. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.....	1, 767
4. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	8, 658
5. International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	14, 700
6. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions.....	35, 285
7. International Hydrographic Bureau.....	9, 997
8. International Sugar Council.....	17, 150
9. International Wheat Council.....	24, 430
10. International Atomic Energy Agency.....	1, 682, 248
Subtotal.....	1, 813, 447
Total.....	48, 033, 000

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee has recommended \$1,900,000 to provide for the expenses of the United States missions to eight international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The total amount allowed is an increase of \$111,800 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and is a decrease of \$88,000 in the amount of the budget request. The increase allowed is to provide furniture and equipment for the new office building for the Mission to the United Nations.

The \$14,000 additional requested for the rental of a residence for the principal officer, his official residence expenses, and additional quarters allowance at Geneva is specifically disallowed, and the Department is directed not to divert any other funds for such use.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each organization:

1. United Nations.....	\$1, 151, 000
2. International organizations, Geneva.....	252, 600
3. International Civil Aviation Organization.....	82, 800
4. Interparliamentary Union.....	30, 000
5. National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress Association.....	500
6. Organization of American States.....	92, 500
7. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference.....	30, 000
8. International Atomic Energy Agency.....	260, 600
Total.....	1, 900, 000

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

The bill includes \$1,900,000 to provide for United States participation in recurring and emergency international conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. The amount allowed is \$900,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$800,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The proposed \$800,000 reserve fund has been disallowed. The Committee recognizes that in the event of a Summit Conference a supplemental request will have to be submitted. Except for such

a Summit Conference, the Committee expects the Department to so allocate the funds of this appropriation as to obviate the necessity of a supplemental appropriation request. The fiscal irresponsibility in the management of this fund in fiscal year 1959 must not be repeated.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill includes a total of \$3,350,000 in the three appropriation items for this Commission.

The sum of \$550,000 is included for "Salaries and expenses" to provide for (1) administration of treaties and agreements; (2) technical guidance and supervision of accounting of boundary waters and international projects, and general engineering studies; and (3) preliminary project investigations.

The bill includes \$1,800,000 for financing the costs of operation and maintenance of the American Dam and Canal, El Paso Rio Grande Canal projects, Lower Rio Grande flood control and bank protection projects including Anzalduas Dam, Falcon Dam and power plant, and stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries.

Also included in the bill is \$1,000,000 for continuation of the construction of the Anzalduas Dam and related works as part of the Lower Rio Grande flood control project.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$345,000, an increase of \$3,200 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$25,000 in the amount of the budget estimate, for payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The bill also includes \$1,725,000 to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in eight international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is \$61,300 over the sum provided in the current fiscal year, and is \$29,000 below the amount of the budget request.

The purpose of these commissions is to determine and undertake or recommend measures necessary for the preservation and expansion of fishery stocks.

The following table sets forth the various commissions and the amounts allowed for each:

1. International Pacific Halibut Commission.....	\$121, 900
2. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.....	246, 650
3. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.....	372, 700
4. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries....	5, 250
5. International Whaling Commission.....	600
6. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.....	17, 650
7. Great Lakes Fishery Commission.....	946, 287
8. North Pacific Fur Seal Commission.....	2, 000
9. Expenses of the United States Commissioners.....	11, 963
Total.....	1, 725, 000

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$22,800,000 for international educational exchange activities. This is the same amount as was provided in the regular annual appropriation Act for fiscal year 1959. It is \$735,000 below the amount of the original budget estimate. However, by letter dated February 12, 1959, the Department of State advised the Committee that this item could be reduced by \$165,000.

In addition to the amount appropriated in this bill, the Department of State estimates that an additional \$6,817,300 will be available for this program from foreign currencies generated by surplus agricultural commodity sales for which no appropriation is required. There is also available for this program Educational Exchange Fund Payments by Finland in the amount of \$319,000, interest payments by the government of India in the amount of \$216,497, and the program for Ireland in the amount of \$70,000.

A table prepared by the Department of State which appears on page 1034 of the hearings estimates that the total U.S. Government exchange of persons programs for the present fiscal year amounts to \$127,633,897 and that in 1960 fiscal year these programs will total \$140,053,797.

A report made to this Committee by the General Accounting Office in January 1959 indicated that an extremely loose fiscal policy had been pursued in the past insofar as this program is concerned and demonstrated the need for much stronger supervision of financial and administrative practices.

The Committee insists that every effort must be made to reduce the excessive administrative costs of this program.

RAMA ROAD

The sum of \$4,500,000 is included in the bill for necessary expenses for the construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua. This road is being constructed pursuant to an international agreement, and will connect the east coast river port of Rama with the Inter-American Highway 158 miles away.

The Committee expects the \$4,500,000 allowed will fully complete the Rama Road and thereby completely discharge the United States obligation assumed under the international agreement.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The budget estimates for the Department of Justice total \$275,-075,000. The amounts recommended in the bill for the Department total \$264,100,000. This is a reduction of \$10,975,000 in the amount of the budget estimates, and an increase of \$10,830,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, over 55 percent of which increase is for the Federal Prison System.

The increases allowed are distributed as follows: Legal activities and general administration, \$493,000; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$2,489,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$1,792,000; and the Federal Prison System, \$6,056,000.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth as follows:

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$44,900,000 is included in five different appropriation items in the bill under this general heading. The Department and the Bureau of the Budget proposed that "General legal activities", the "Antitrust division", "United States Attorneys and Marshals", and "Fees and expenses of witnesses", be consolidated into one appropriation item entitled "Legal activities". Since this would not save any of the taxpayers' money the consolidation has been denied.

General administration.—The Committee recommends \$3,650,000 to meet the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Library and Administration Division. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$100,000 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$96,000 over the appropriations in the current fiscal year.

General legal activities.—The bill includes \$12,600,000 to provide for the operating expenses of the following: Office of Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, Internal Security Division and the Civil Rights Division. This amount is \$250,000 below the amount of the budget estimates and is \$227,000 over the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The amount included in the bill will provide funds for the increased workload of the Tax Division.

The Committee has included for the Criminal Division the full amount requested to complete the drive on organized crime. Last year the Committee provided an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Criminal Division for this purpose in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, approved August 27, 1958. These funds were for the stated "drive of the Attorney General against organized criminals who have taken advantage of modern communication and transportation facilities to expand and coordinate their felonious activities."

In allowing the \$200,000 additional then requested for the Criminal Division, the Committee stated in its report that it expected "that indictments and prosecutions will ensue in the near future."

During the course of the hearings on the accompanying bill, it developed that as of February 4, 1959, the only result insofar as conviction

of a hoodlum was concerned was a conviction for contempt of court by a prisoner who was already serving a long term sentence in the penitentiary.

The committee has given a great deal of consideration to the request for an additional \$200,000 for this program against organized criminals and has decided to allow that amount upon the assurance that indictments and prosecutions of these organized criminals will ensue. None of these funds have been or are now being appropriated for the purpose of any study group. They are for substantial and concrete results in the prosecution of the top hoodlums and racketeers of America.

Antitrust Division.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,500,000 for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws. The amount allowed is \$362,000 over the appropriation for the Antitrust Division in the current fiscal year. This increase will provide nineteen additional attorneys and twenty additional clerks. In recommending this increase, the Committee emphasizes its hope for a vigorous and effective program of enforcement of the antitrust and kindred laws.

The following table sets forth the estimated caseload for fiscal years 1959 and 1960:

	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Caseload:		
Pending, beginning of year.....	97	102
Filed.....	55	54
Terminated.....	50	53
Pending, end of year.....	102	103

United States Attorneys and Marshals.—The sum of \$22,500,000 is contained in the bill to provide the necessary expenses of the Offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals. The amount allowed is \$400,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$118,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The bill includes \$1,650,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear in behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee has approved \$114,600,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This agency has the primary responsibility for the internal security of the Nation. The amount allowed is \$2,489,000 over the appropriation in the current fiscal year. This increase will provide an additional 50 special agents and 25 clerks in the field service and for continuance of the Bureau's promotion program.

Director Hoover advised the Committee that mounting workloads have demanded the heavy assignment of personnel to investigations concerned with the internal security of the Nation, and to handle increasing work in the general criminal category. The Bureau also expects increases in its service function work concerned with name checks, fingerprints and the technical services of the F.B.I. laboratory.

The F.B.I. is regarded as a most effective bulwark in maintaining the internal security of the Nation. In recommending the full amount of the budget estimate the Committee recognizes that the F.B.I. must continue to have an adequate staff available if it is to continue with its effective work.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The bill includes \$55,500,000, an increase of \$1,792,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$300,000 in the amount of the budget estimate for this Service which administers and enforces the laws relating to immigration and naturalization. The amount allowed will provide for the increased workloads due to the rising volumes of international traffic, for new equipment, and for construction of border patrol stations and detention buildings.

The following tables set forth the workload of the various activities of this Service:

1. Inspection for admission into the United States

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Aliens admitted.....	1,085,725	1,101,029	1,152,000	1,222,000
Stowaways found on arrival.....	294	296	325	325
Citizens arrived.....	1,365,075	1,469,262	1,550,000	1,650,000
Alien crewmen examined on arrival.....	1,688,749	1,673,475	1,675,000	1,675,000
Entries over land boundaries.....	137,590,261	144,298,007	152,778,000	160,378,000
Aliens denied entry on primary inspection.....	157,174	157,720	163,000	174,000

2. Detention and deportation

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Orders to show cause.....	11,223	12,938	13,400	13,800
Hearings.....	13,168	14,652	14,400	14,400
Aliens expelled.....	68,461	67,742	66,500	67,600
Average number of aliens held in detention.....	1,170	1,228	1,230	1,230

3. Naturalization

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Applications, petition for naturalization.....	173,156	144,976	145,000	180,000
Applications, derivative citizenship.....	32,758	33,594	36,000	37,600
Applications for new papers.....	10,737	9,471	10,800	11,000
Recommendations to courts.....	142,515	126,600	127,000	148,000

4. Border patrol

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Persons apprehended.....	48,433	41,956	38,700	36,800
Illegal entrants.....	46,177	40,399	37,000	35,000
Smugglers of aliens.....	405	402	400	400
Other law violators.....	1,851	1,155	1,300	1,400

5. *Investigating aliens' status*

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	17, 972	15, 029	10, 960	10, 698
Received.....	55, 160	59, 935	59, 233	58, 365
Terminated.....	58, 103	64, 004	59, 495	63, 075
Pending, end of year.....	15, 029	10, 960	10, 698	5, 988

6. *Immigration and naturalization records*

WORKLOAD

	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
New files prepared.....	640, 855	500, 808	504, 000	507, 000
Index searches.....	2, 643, 760	3, 274, 136	3, 385, 000	3, 463, 000
Alien address reports.....	2, 833, 732	2, 899, 691	2, 950, 000	3, 000, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The total included in the bill for the Federal Prison System is \$49,100,000, which is an increase of \$6,056,000 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. The appropriations for the Federal Prison System are contained in three items which are set forth below.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—The bill includes \$41,600,000, the full amount of the budget request for this item, to provide for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners in and the maintenance and operation of 32 institutions in the United States and the 5 jails and 1 camp in Alaska.

The amount allowed is \$3,156,000 over the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the current fiscal year. This additional amount is to provide for a larger number of prisoners, additional personnel, increased maintenance needs and equipment replacements. It will provide for the reactivation and full operation of the Federal Correctional Institution at Sandstone, Minnesota, beginning July 1, 1959. This institution will take care of 600 or more prisoners. The initial population will be transferred from the U.S. penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Terre Haute, Indiana, and from the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan, Michigan.

In addition to the new camp at Safford, Arizona, for which funds were appropriated last year, and which will take care of 250 prisoners, a new camp has been activated in South Carolina with a capacity of 200 prisoners.

Buildings and facilities.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$4,400,000 for constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions. All funds requested for the entire Federal Prison System with the exception of \$9,875,000 for a new maximum security institution have been allowed.

The following table lists the projects, institutions, and amounts provided therefor:

Project	Institution	Amount
Repairs and improvements	All institutions	\$500,000
Electrical rehabilitation	U.S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif.	50,000
Visiting building	U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.	35,000
Transportation Service Center	U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	65,000
To complete and equip farm dormitory	U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	100,000
Powerplant	U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.	1,350,000
Storehouse	U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.	150,000
Activities building	U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.	40,000
To complete and equip farm dormitory	U.S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.	100,000
Chapel	Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio	80,000
Powerplant equipment	Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio	1,200,000
School building	Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Okla.	240,000
Kitchen and dining hall	Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.	100,000
Water line	Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Ky.	75,000
Transportation Service Center	Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.	45,000
Deep well	Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.	24,000
Thermostatic control system	Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.	20,000
Towers	Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.	70,000
Remodel kitchen and dining hall	Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, Calif.	86,000
Telephone rehabilitation	Various institutions	70,000
Total		4,400,000

Support of United States Prisoners.—The sum of \$3,100,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is recommended to provide for the care of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

This item covers Bureau of Prisons' contracts with suitable State and local jails for boarding Federal prisoners for short periods of time, such as before and during trial, awaiting transfer to a Federal institution following conviction, or commitments for short sentences.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The bill includes an authorization of \$1,500,000, the amount of the budget estimate for this Office. This is a decrease of \$1,200,000 below the amount authorized for the current fiscal year to take care of the Government's interests in wartime measures in regard to alien property. It is expected that the work of this Office will be substantially completed by the end of the coming fiscal year 1960 and that the remainder will be assigned to one of the Department's legal divisions.

The following table sets forth the workload of this Office:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Business enterprises:			
Pending, beginning of year	9	6	2
Terminated	3	4	2
Pending, end of year	6	2	
Real and personal property:			
Pending, beginning of year	309	121	51
Received	21	50	75
Terminated	209	120	126
Pending, end of year	121	51	
Patent management: Number managed	6,876	4,551	2,954

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Number of claims:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	22, 954	12, 332	2, 922
Received.....	85		
Terminated.....	10, 707	9, 470	1, 072
Pending, end of year.....	12, 332	2, 922	1, 850

3. *Litigations.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are:

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Number of cases:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	1, 156	530	370
Received.....	144	163	58
Terminated.....	770	323	132
Pending, end of year.....	530	370	296

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide the funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, the budget for the Judiciary is prepared by that branch of the Government and is submitted to the Congress without revision by the Bureau of the Budget. The total amount of the estimates prepared and presented by the Judicial branch of the Federal Government is \$51,039,600, which includes \$5,686,500 from special funds. The amount recommended in the accompanying bill totals \$48,703,900 of which \$5,006,500 is from the special accounts for salaries and expenses of referees.

The action of the Committee with respect to individual items of appropriation is hereinafter described:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

A total of \$1,805,900 is included for the Supreme Court of the United States. The sum allowed is \$24,900 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and is a reduction of \$52,000 in the amount of the estimates. The request for \$35,000 for the installation of an electronic bird elimination system to "bird proof" the United States Supreme Court Building has been deferred until such time as simultaneous action may be taken with regard to the United States Capitol and adjacent buildings.

The amount recommended for each of the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court is as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1, 335, 600
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90, 000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	64, 000
Care of the building and grounds.....	310, 000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6, 300
Total.....	1, 805, 900

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$332,000, is recommended for this Court. The amount allowed in the bill is \$23,550 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This increase will provide the funds necessary for within grade promotions, extra day's pay in 1960, and pay act costs.

CUSTOMS COURT

The bill includes \$750,000 for this Court, an increase of \$11,700 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year and a decrease of \$82,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

COURT OF CLAIMS

A total of \$884,500 is recommended for this Court by the Committee. Of this amount \$875,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,500 is for "Repairs to buildings".

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

A total of \$39,925,000 is recommended for the five appropriation items under this heading, which is a decrease of \$1,506,700 in the amounts requested and an increase of \$474,500 over the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year. In addition, the sum of \$5,006,500 is included for salaries and expenses of referees, which amount is to be derived from the referees' salary and expense funds.

The action of the Committee with regard to each item under this heading is set forth below:

Salaries of judges.—The sum of \$9,275,000 is included in the bill for this item. The sum recommended is \$66,500 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$83,500 in the total requested.

Salaries of supporting personnel.—A total of \$21,400,000 is included to provide for the salaries of the administrative and legal aides required to assist the judges in the conduct of hearings, trials and other judicial functions and to man the component offices of the courts including the Federal Probation System. The amount allowed is \$449,000 over the total appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$415,800 below the request.

The Committee has specifically approved the request for a pretrial examiner and two assistants for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on a temporary one-year basis.

Fees of jurors and commissioners.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$4,900,000 for fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation

of jury commissioners; and fees of United States Commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under Title 18 United States Code, section 3041.

The amount required for compensation of jurors depends largely upon the number of jury trials requested by the parties to civil and criminal cases in the United States courts and the amount required for commissioners' fees is determined to a great extent by the volume of cases presented by Federal law enforcement officials.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The bill includes \$3,250,000 for this item. This is a decrease of \$483,000 in the amount requested and is \$175,000 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. Funds appropriated under this heading are to pay the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred by judges, officials, and supporting personnel of the courts in attending sessions of court or transacting other official business and also to pay for the cost of supplying, furnishing, equipping and maintaining their offices and libraries and for the incidental expenses of operating the 11 courts of appeals and 94 district courts of the United States.

Administrative office of the United States Courts.—A total of \$1,100,000 is included in the bill for the necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The amount allowed is \$304,400 below the request and \$59,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1959. However, there was included in the 1959 appropriation \$40,000 for relocation costs. This is a non-recurring item, thus making the actual increase \$99,000 for fiscal year 1960.

Salaries of referees.—The Committee recommends the sum of \$2,006,500 for the payment of salaries of referees. This amount is to be derived from the referees' salary fund. The Committee was advised that the estimated income to the referees' salary fund in 1960 will be \$2,494,000. This is computed on an estimated volume of 117,000 bankruptcy cases, a new all-time high in the history of our Government.

Expenses of referees.—The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of referees, including the salaries of their clerical assistants. This amount is to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance to the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended. The appropriated amount is \$126,850 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$580,000 below the amount requested. The Committee was advised that the estimated proceeds to be paid into the Referees' expense fund in 1960 is \$3,580,000.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Appropriations for the United States Information Agency are contained in three items: "Salaries and expenses," "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities," and "Payment to informational media guaranty fund." The total amount included in the bill for these three items is \$113,057,300. In addition, the Agency expects to obtain \$4,654,029 in foreign currencies generated by the sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480, as amended. Of this additional amount, it is proposed to use \$3,008,280 for trans-

lation, publication, and distribution of books and \$1,645,749 for assistance to binational centers.

The action of the Committee with respect to each of the three appropriations is hereinafter described:

Salaries and expenses.—The accompanying bill provides \$101,557,300 for salaries and expenses, the same amount as was appropriated for this item for the current fiscal year including funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, as passed by the House. It is a reduction of \$4,554,700 in the amount of the budget request.

The Committee is of the opinion that a strong and effective program can be carried out within the funds allowed. It is recognized that in certain fields, such as radio and television, some increases may be justified. However, such increases should be funded from savings from programs of questionable value. One such area where a savings is expected is the contract with W.R.U.L. Broadcasting Co. wherein \$350,000 of the taxpayers' money have been expended during the current fiscal year with very poor results. Surveys which have been conducted by and contracted for by the United States Information Agency prove this to be the fact.

Another area in which considerable savings should be effected is in travel and transportation of things. The report of the Surveys and Investigations Staff of this Committee, which appears in the hearings beginning at page 195, discloses many instances of exorbitant costs in connection with transfers of personnel.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.—The bill includes \$9,000,000 for this item, which is a reduction of \$1,938,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

The \$9,000,000 allowed is for the completion of the so-called East Coast facilities project, formerly known as Baker East, a high powered broadcasting facility which is to operate with a total transmitter power of 4,840 K.W. The agency maintains that this facility will make possible stronger direct broadcasting to the Soviet Orbit, Africa and Latin America. In addition, the Committee directs that the sum of \$1,000,000 from previously appropriated funds, which the Agency proposes to use for acquiring sites and preliminary survey work on overseas projects which would ultimately cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000, be used toward the cost of construction of the East Coast facilities project. The new funds contained in the accompanying bill together with funds previously appropriated will provide a total of \$25,345,850 for these facilities. The Committee expects that the Agency will complete these facilities within that amount.

Payment to Informational Media Guaranty Fund.—The bill provides \$2,500,000 as a payment to the Informational media guaranty fund for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as authorized in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. The sum allowed is \$1,000,000 below the amount of the President's budget estimate, but is the same amount as was appropriated in the present fiscal year.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's Special International Program.—The bill contains \$6,145,500 for expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956". There will be an unobligated balance of \$265,000 from the Universal and International exhibition of Brussels. These two funds will provide a total of \$6,410,500 for new obligations in this program, the same amount as was appropriated for it in the current fiscal year.

In the President's budget it was proposed that the funds for the "trade missions" be carried in the appropriation requests of the Department of Commerce rather than in this item as has been done in the past. The Committee is opposed to such a transfer and believes that the funds for trade missions and trade fairs should be contained in one appropriation bill rather than in two bills and thus make it more difficult to determine the overall cost. Accordingly, the funds for "trade missions" are included in the total amount recommended in this item and in the same amount as for the current fiscal year. The requested funds for trade missions will be stricken from the 1960 fiscal year appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce.

BRUSSELS FAIR

The Committee has inquired into the alleged mismanagement of the Universal and International exhibition of Brussels and testimony with regard thereto may be found on pages 1043 to 1145, inclusive, of the printed hearings.

MOSCOW FAIR

The Committee also inquired concerning the American National Exhibition, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1959, and the testimony in connection therewith may be found on pages 1145 to 1183, inclusive, of the printed hearings.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Committee recommends \$280,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Section 104 of Public Law 85-315 provided that the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final and comprehensive report of its activities, findings, and recommendations not later than September 9, 1959, and that sixty days thereafter the Commission shall cease to exist. Accordingly, the amount requested and the amount allowed is to cover the period through November 9, 1959.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends for this Corporation an authorization of \$1,268,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. \$475,000 of this amount shall be available for administrative expenses and \$793,000 thereof shall be available for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners. The amount authorized for administrative expenses is

the same as for the current fiscal year. The sum allowed for vocational training expenses is an increase of \$119,000 over the amount authorized for the current fiscal year, and includes \$41,000 for reclassifications recommended by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, \$2,265 for salary for one extra day in 1960; \$57,551 for eight new positions; and \$18,184 for applicable expenses.

This Corporation is authorized to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and two disciplinary barracks under jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (18 U.S.C. 4121-4128). Its purposes are to provide employment for physically fit inmates, maximum vocational training for qualified inmates, and a placement service to assist released inmates to secure jobs. Products manufactured by the inmates are sold only to Government agencies. The corporate earnings pay the expenses of the Corporation, and have resulted in the payment of \$36 million in dividends into the United States Treasury since January 1, 1935.

The following table sets forth the program highlights of the Corporation:

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Customers' orders received: Sales of commodities and services to Federal agencies.....	\$39,609,525	\$30,500,000	\$31,000,000
Customers' orders on hand June 30.....	\$17,577,040	\$17,577,040	\$17,577,040
Net earnings.....	\$4,393,217	\$4,000,000	\$4,100,000
Payment of dividends to Treasury.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,750,000	\$3,000,000
Number of inmates employed full time.....	4,304	4,300	4,310
Number of inmates for whom vocational training is provided.....	12,065	12,200	12,300
Number of inmates receiving monetary awards.....	6,352	6,500	6,500
Amount of inmate awards granted.....	\$280,816	\$300,000	\$300,000
Number of inmates assisted in job placements.....	1,897	2,250	2,500

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 19, line 25, and page 20, lines 1 through 4 under Buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System:

That \$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1960

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1959	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt-----	\$399, 174	\$399, 064	-\$110
Payment to the Republic of Panama-----	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad-----	274, 341	298, 300	+23, 959
Total-----	2, 603, 515	2, 627, 364	+23, 849

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1959	Estimate, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 authorization	1960 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$1, 149, 000	\$1, 268, 000	\$1, 268, 000	+\$119, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1960

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$108, 964, 900	\$119, 100, 000	\$111, 500, 000	+\$2, 535, 100	—\$7, 600, 000
Representation allowances-----	750, 000	850, 000	825, 000	+75, 000	—25, 000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad-----	18, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	17, 372, 000	—628, 000	—628, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 495, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	—495, 000	-----
Payment to the foreign service retirement and dis- ability fund-----	2, 025, 000	2, 360, 000	2, 360, 000	+335, 000	-----
Total, administration of foreign affairs-----	131, 234, 900	141, 310, 000	133, 057, 000	+1, 822, 100	—8, 253, 000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Contributions to international organizations-----	46, 770, 599	48, 345, 000	48, 033, 000	+1, 262, 401	—312, 000
Missions to international organizations-----	1, 788, 200	1, 988, 000	1, 900, 000	+111, 800	—88, 000
International conferences and contingencies-----	2, 700, 000	2, 800, 000	1, 900, 000	—800, 000	—900, 000
Total, international organizations and con- ferences-----	51, 258, 799	53, 133, 000	51, 833, 000	+574, 201	—1, 300, 000

See footnotes at end of tables.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$554, 000	\$573, 000	\$550, 000	—\$4, 000	—\$23, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	2, 501, 500	2, 160, 000	1, 800, 000	—701, 500	—360, 000
Construction-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
American sections, international commissions-----	341, 800	370, 000	345, 000	+3, 200	—25, 000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey-----	622, 600	-----	-----	—622, 600	-----
International fisheries commissions-----	1, 663, 700	1, 754, 000	1, 725, 000	+61, 300	—29, 000
Total, international commissions-----	6, 683, 600	5, 857, 000	5, 420, 000	—1, 263, 600	—437, 000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
International educational exchange activities-----	23, 100, 000	23, 535, 000	22, 800, 000	—300, 000	—735, 000

OTHER									
Rama Road.....			4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000		+ 4, 500, 000			
Payment to Government of Denmark.....		5, 296, 302				- 5, 296, 302			
Payment to the Philippine Government.....		23, 862, 751				- 23, 862, 751			
Third Pan American Games.....		500, 000				- 500, 000			
Total, other.....		29, 659, 053	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000		- 25, 159, 053			
Total, Department of State.....		241, 936, 352	228, 335, 000	217, 610, 000		- 24, 326, 352			- 10, 725, 000

See footnotes at end of tables.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with--	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 554, 000	\$3, 750, 000	\$3, 650, 000	+ \$96, 000	--\$100, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses-----	12, 373, 000	2 12, 850, 000	12, 600, 000	+ 227, 000	-- 250, 000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses-----	4, 138, 000	2 4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	+ 362, 000	-----
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses-----	22, 382, 000	2 22, 900, 000	22, 500, 000	+ 118, 000	--400, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	1, 750, 000	2 1, 700, 000	1, 650, 000	-- 100, 000	--50, 000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses-----	210, 000	-----	-----	--210, 000	-----
Total, legal activities and general admin- istration-----	44, 407, 000	45, 700, 000	44, 900, 000	+ 493, 000	--800, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	112, 111, 000	114, 600, 000	114, 600, 000	+ 2, 489, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	53, 708, 000	55, 800, 000	55, 500, 000	+ 1, 792, 000	--300, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses-----	38, 444, 000	41, 600, 000	41, 600, 000	+ 3, 156, 000	-----

Buildings and facilities.....	1,500,000	14,275,000	4,400,000	+2,900,000	-9,875,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000		
Total, Federal prison system.....	43,044,000	58,975,000	49,100,000	+6,056,000	-9,875,000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses, limitation.....	(2,700,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(-1,200,000)	
Total, Department of Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	264,100,000	+10,830,000	-10,975,000

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	\$1,319,000	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600	+\$16,600	
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,500	74,000	64,000	-10,500	-\$10,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	291,200	352,000	310,000	+18,800	-42,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,300	6,300		
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,781,000	1,857,900	1,805,900	+24,900	-52,000
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses.....	308,450	332,000	332,000	+23,550	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$738, 300	\$832, 000	\$750, 000	+\$11, 700	—\$82, 000
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	841, 555	890, 000	875, 000	+33, 445	—15, 000
Repairs and improvements-----	9, 000	9, 500	9, 500	+500	-----
Total, Court of Claims-----	850, 555	899, 500	884, 500	+33, 945	—15, 000
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges-----	9, 208, 500	9, 358, 500	9, 275, 000	+66, 500	—83, 500
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	20, 951, 000	21, 815, 800	21, 400, 000	+449, 000	—415, 800
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	5, 175, 000	5, 120, 000	4, 900, 000	—275, 000	—220, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	3, 075, 000	3, 733, 000	3, 250, 000	+175, 000	—483, 000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses-----	1, 041, 000	1, 404, 400	1, 100, 000	+59, 000	—304, 400
Referees, special account:					
Salaries-----	(2, 006, 500)	(2, 106, 500)	(2, 006, 500)	-----	(—100, 000)

Expenses-----	(2, 873, 150)	(3, 580, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(+ 126, 850)	(--580, 000)
Total, other courts and services-----	39, 450, 500	41, 431, 700	39, 925, 000	+ 474, 500	--1, 506, 700
Total, the Judiciary, excluding indefinite special funds-----	43, 128, 805	45, 353, 100	43, 697, 400	+ 568, 595	--1, 655, 700
Total, the Judiciary, including indefinite special funds-----	48, 008, 455	51, 039, 600	48, 703, 900	+ 695, 445	--2, 335, 700

See footnotes at end of tables.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101, 673, 800	\$106, 112, 000	\$101, 557, 300	—\$116, 500	—\$4, 554, 700
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	14, 750, 000	10, 938, 000	9, 000, 000	—5, 750, 000	—1, 938, 000
Payment to informational media guaranty fund.....	2, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----	—1, 000, 000
Total, United States Information Agency.....	118, 923, 800	120, 550, 000	113, 057, 300	—5, 866, 500	—7, 492, 700
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
President's special international program.....	6, 410, 500	7, 100, 000	6, 145, 500	—265, 000	—954, 500
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	777, 000	288, 000	280, 000	—497, 000	—8, 000
Total, related agencies.....	126, 111, 300	127, 938, 000	119, 482, 800	—6, 628, 500	—8, 455, 200
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies exclud- ing special indefinite accounts.....	664, 446, 457	676, 701, 100	644, 890, 200	—19, 556, 257	—31, 810, 900
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special indefinite accounts.....	669, 326, 107	682, 387, 600	649, 896, 700	—19, 429, 407	—32, 490, 900

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

² Included in proposed new consolidated item "Legal activities, salaries and expenses," in the budget.

³ Reduction of \$68,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 100.

⁴ Reduction of \$5,462,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 100.

Union Calendar No. 146

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7343

[Report No. 376]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 1959

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the
10 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r);
18 purchase (not to exceed five, of which two shall be for re-
19 placement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
20 and binding outside the continental United States without re-
21 gard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.
22 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms;
24 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
25 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the

1 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
2 tries; dues for library membership in organizations which
3 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price
4 lower than the others; employment of aliens by contract
5 for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and
6 paid for passports; radio communications; payment in ad-
7 vance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone
8 and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintain-
9 ing in Morocco institutions for American convicts and per-
10 sons declared insane by any consular court, and care and
11 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; ex-
12 penses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
16 (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical
17 information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes,
18 and geographic aids; \$111,500,000, of which not less than
19 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
23 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956
24 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allow-
25 ance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in

1 the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplo-
2 matic mission (except that ten such vehicles may be pur-
3 chased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the
4 case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), \$825,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF

10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$17,372,000, of which not less than
19 \$16,739,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,072,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

2 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State;
3 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
4 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
5 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
6 107), \$1,000,000.

7 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
8 ABILITY FUND

9 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and dis-
10 ability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,360,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

13 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15 meet annual obligations of membership in international
16 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
17 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,033,000.

18 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
20 certain international organizations in which the United
21 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
22 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
23 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such
24 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
25 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service

1 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
3 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.
4 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
5 \$1,900,000.

6 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

7 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
8 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
9 national activities which arise from time to time in the
10 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
11 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
12 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal serv-
13 ices without regard to civil service and classification laws;
14 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
15 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
16 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor
17 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in
18 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
19 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
20 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; \$1,900,000, of which not to exceed
21 a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation
22 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of
23 August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,

1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
5 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
6 gations, \$550,000.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
9 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
10 \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio
11 Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the pro-
12 visions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
13 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
14 (59 Stat. 89).

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
17 ects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1,
18 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
19 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
20 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
21 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), Septem-
22 ber 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-
23 lated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico

1 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,000,000, to
2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
3 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
4 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in
5 connection with this project except such as has been acquired
6 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
7 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
8 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for
9 irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
10 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
11 spective water users for repayment to the Government of
12 such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been
13 allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
20 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
21 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; \$345,000, to be disbursed under the direction
2 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-
3 tional expenses of the American Sections, International Com-
4 missions, as hereinafter set forth:

5 International Joint Commission, United States and
6 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
7 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
8 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
9 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
10 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
11 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
12 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
13 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
14 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
15 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
16 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
17 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
18 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of
19 the Government for the performance of work for which
20 this appropriation is made.

21 International Boundary Commission, United States,
22 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
23 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
24 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
25 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to

1 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
2 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
3 of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight
4 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
5 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
6 the boundary line clear.

7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection
10 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
11 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
12 Congress, \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That the United States
13 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
14 commissions.

15 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

16 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
18 enable the Department of State to carry out international
19 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
20 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
21 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
22 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
23 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
24 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act
25 of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of

1 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries,
2 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
3 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
4 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles;
5 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
6 \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds
8 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
9 amended; \$22,800,000, of which not less than \$7,250,000
10 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
11 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for
13 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

14 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

15 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for
16 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua,
17 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
18 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
19 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
20 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
21 1709), \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended:
22 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this ap-
23 propriation to the Department of Commerce for the perform-
24 ance of work for which the appropriation is made.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
3 and expenses”, “International conferences and contin-
4 gencies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are
5 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-
6 istration for security guard services for protection of con-
7 fidential files.

8 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
10 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
11 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-
sion thereof.

12 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title
13 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
14 any international organization which engages in the direct or
15 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
16 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
17 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
18 government or one world citizenship.

19 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
20 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
21 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

22 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
23 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
24 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the

1 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee
 2 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he
 3 is unable to use his furniture and effects.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 5 Appropriation Act, 1960".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 10 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 11 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
 12 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
 13 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or
 14 his Administrative Assistant; \$3,650,000.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
 17 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 18 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 19 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-
 20 sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31
 21 U.S.C. 529) ; \$12,600,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-
 24 trust and kindred laws, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That none of
 25 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment

1 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-
2 trust Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
4 AND MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
7 in Alaska; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
8 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
9 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
10 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney
11 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$22,500,000, of
12 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the em-
13 ployment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
14 at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the
15 amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the
16 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon
17 certificate of the Attorney General.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

19 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
20 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
21 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and ex-
22 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
23 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5

1 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States
2 Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
3 appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one
4 attendance fee for any one calendar day.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
8 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
9 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
10 classification and preservation of identification and other
11 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,
12 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
13 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-
14 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-
15 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-
16 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of
17 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
18 may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase
19 for police-type use without regard to the general purchase
20 price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed
21 five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for
22 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
23 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
24 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
25 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000

1 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
2 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
3 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$114,600,-
4 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
5 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-
6 tion is held by the present incumbent.

7 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
8 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
9 civil-service employee.

10 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
13 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
14 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
15 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
16 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
17 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
18 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
19 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
20 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
21 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
22 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the gen-
23 eral purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
24 (not to exceed two hundred and forty for replacement

1 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; pur-
2 chase (not to exceed nine, of which four shall be
3 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of
4 aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms
5 matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
6 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
7 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
8 payment of fines and passage money; operation, mainte-
9 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
10 of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General
11 Services Administration for security guard services for pro-
12 tection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention,
13 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and
14 their wives and dependent children, including return of such
15 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other
16 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General;
17 \$55,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appro-
18 priated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emer-
19 gency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the
20 Attorney General.

21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

23 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
24 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-

1 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
2 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; purchase
3 of not to exceed twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for
4 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
5 compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and
6 non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-
7 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or
8 destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms
9 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of
10 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
11 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and
12 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act
13 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f); \$41,600,000: *Provided*,
14 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service
15 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the
16 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service
17 for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
18 correctional institutions.

19 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

20 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
21 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
22 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
23 by contract or force account, \$4,400,000: *Provided*, That
24 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
25 formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That

1 \$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for pay-
2 ment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's
3 share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal
4 Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
7 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
8 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

9 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

10 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF

11 ALIEN PROPERTY

12 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
13 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
14 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
15 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy
16 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.)
17 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
18 (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carry-
19 ing out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney
20 General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$1,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
22 for the general administrative expenses of the Office
23 of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-
24 owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*,

1 That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the
2 Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations
3 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives
4 giving detailed information on all administrative and nonad-
5 ministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding
6 fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of
7 Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount
8 herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred
9 to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general ad-
10 ministration", Justice.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
13 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
14 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
15 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
16 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
17 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

18 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
19 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
20 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
21 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United
22 States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States
23 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

1 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
2 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
3 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
4 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

5 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
6 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
9 for individuals.

10 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
11 “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
12 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
13 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
14 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be available
15 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
16 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

17 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
18 Appropriation Act, 1960”.

19 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

20 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

21 SALARIES

22 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
23 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall
24 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,

1 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
2 to any office or work of the Court, \$1,335,600.

3 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

4 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
5 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

6 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

7 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the
8 Chief Justice may approve, \$64,000.

9 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

10 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
11 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
12 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
13 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
14 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
15 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
16 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
17 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
18 removal by hire of men and equipment or under con-
19 tract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$310,000.

21 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

22 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
23 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
24 United States, \$6,300.

1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
4 and all other officers and employees of the court, and
5 necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of
6 books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the
7 chief judge, \$332,000.

8 CUSTOMS COURT

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; sal-
11 aries of the officers and employees of the court; services as
12 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U.S.C. 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, includ-
14 ing exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
15 approved by the chief judge; \$750,000: *Provided*, That
16 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
17 paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

18 COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and
21 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other
22 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees
23 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and
24 travel, \$875,000.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

2 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
3 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
4 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

5 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

6 JUDICIAL SERVICES

7 SALARIES OF JUDGES

8 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
9 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
10 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges
11 of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory
12 of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under
13 title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373;
14 and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court
15 of the United States in accordance with title 28, United
16 States Code, section 375; \$9,275,000.

17 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

18 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal
19 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
20 \$21,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of sec-
21 retaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall
22 be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of
23 the United States Courts without regard to the Classifica-
24 tion Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a

1 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
2 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge
3 shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform
4 with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10,
5 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to
6 review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if
7 requested by the Director, such determination by the judge
8 otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of
9 step increases corresponding with those provided for by title
10 VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and
11 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-
12 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to
13 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall
14 not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the
15 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
16 court having five or more district judges, in which case
17 the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

18 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

19 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals
20 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,
21 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-
22 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States
23 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting
24 under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,900,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25 in any one case, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,100,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

2 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
3 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
4 travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act
5 of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed
6 \$3,000,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
7 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
8 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

22 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation
23 Act, 1960”.

1 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

2 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the United States
5 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
6 Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information
7 and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.
8 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activ-
9 ities, including employment, without regard to the civil
10 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a tempo-
11 rary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within
12 the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in
13 the United States relating to the translation or narration of
14 colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
15 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
16 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attor-
17 ney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
18 for service in the United States and their dependents to
19 and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-
20 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
21 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
22 801-1158); entertainment within the United States not
23 to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insur-

1 ance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase
2 of space in publications abroad, without regard to the pro-
3 visions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as author-
4 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
5 55a) ; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
6 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28
7 of the United States Code when such claims arise in for-
8 eign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648
9 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library mem-
10 bership in organizations which issue publications to members
11 only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employ-
12 ment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase .
13 of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes
14 on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to
15 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
16 niture and household and personnel effects of an employee
17 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which
18 he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such
19 regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses
20 of preparing and transporting to their former homes the
21 remains of persons, not United States Government employées,
22 who may die away from their homes while participating
23 in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activ-
24 ities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and
25 visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equip-

1 ment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, trans-
2 lation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise;
3 maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used
4 for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and util-
5 ities for Government-owned or leased property abroad;
6 rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices,
7 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and em-
8 ployees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel
9 expenses for employees attending official international con-
10 ferences, without regard to the Standardized Government
11 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
12 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
13 Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allow-
14 ances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of
15 State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign
16 governments, schools, or organizations; \$101,557,300, of
17 which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used to pur-
18 chase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by
19 the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That
20 not to exceed \$75,000 may be used for representation
21 abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
22 be available for expenses in connection with travel
23 of personnel outside the continental United States, in-
24 cluding travel of dependents and transportation of
25 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such

1 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation
2 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
3 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
4 or transportation may not be completed during the current
5 year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for
6 payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
7 information establishments abroad without regard to the pro-
8 visions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
9 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles
10 used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropria-
11 tion may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c)
12 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and
13 the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be
14 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
15 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each
16 such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall
17 not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstand-
18 ing the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
19 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Informa-
20 tion Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use
21 of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to
22 agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners
23 and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such
24 funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
25 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or

1 property arising from such use of said radio stations and
2 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
3 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the pur-
4 poses of foreign information and educational activities which
5 expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for
6 a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-
7 ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

8 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
10 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
11 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
12 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without
13 regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
14 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
15 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$9,000,000, to re-
16 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
17 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
18 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
19 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
20 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
21 States Information Agency.

22 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

23 For payment to the "Informational media guaranty
24 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
25 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-

1 tional media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the
2 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
3 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$2,500,000.

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

6 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
7 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
8 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,145,500:
9 *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be
10 expended for representation.

11 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
14 Rights, \$280,000.

15 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
16 INCORPORATED

17 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
18 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
19 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
20 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
21 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
22 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
23 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
24 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1960 for such
25 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
2 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
3 PORATED

4 Not to exceed \$475,000 of the funds of the corpora-
5 tion shall be available for its administrative expenses,
6 and not to exceed \$793,000 for the expenses of voca-
7 tional training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-
8 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be
10 computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in
11 accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting
12 system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of
13 depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the
14 said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged
15 to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including
16 selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection
17 with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, im-
18 provement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other
19 property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an
20 interest.

21 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
24 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
 2 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
 3 tion Act, 1960”.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7343

[Report No. 376]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

MAY 21, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued May 26, 1959
For actions of May 25, 1959
86th-1st, No. 84

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7246, to revise acreage allotments and price supports for wheat (H. Rept. 384). pp. 8139, 8087
2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Began and concluded debate on this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 8096-8112). The vote on passage of the bill was postponed until Wed., May 27 (p. 8112).
Rejected, 15 to 26, an amendment by Rep. Gross to strike out an item of \$57,500 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization (p. 8104).
Rejected, 19 to 57, an amendment by Rep. O'Hara to permit agencies to use appropriated funds to employ any aliens lawfully admitted to the U. S. for permanent residence. (p. 8111)
3. STATE JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7343 pp. 8112-28
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Gross to reduce from \$48,033,000 to \$30,033,000 the appropriation for contributions to international organizations. p. 8123
As reported (see Digest 82), this bill includes \$2,997,489 for the Food and Agriculture Organization and also funds for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat

Council. The committee report includes the following statement:

"The Committee again expresses its concern over the ever increasing budgets of the International Organizations. Our representatives to these organizations should make every effort to prevent these large increases in budgets, and should exercise strong leadership in weeding our marginal activities by keeping the organizations oriented to the primary objectives for which they were created.

"Every effort should be made to use foreign credits rather than American dollars wherever possible."

4. COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 7349 (H. Rept. 377). p. 8139
5. CONTRACTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 4 years, until June 30, 1963. p. 8139
6. FEED GRAINS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "Completed hearings but took no action on the granting of a rule on H. R. 5432, re adjustment of price supports for feed grains. Witnesses heard were Representatives Poage and Hoeven." p. D393
7. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "Completed hearing but took no action on the granting of a rule on H. R. 5752, re observance of legal holidays by Federal employees" which occur on Sat. pp. D393-4
8. WATER POLLUTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3610, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works and to establish an Office of Water Pollution Control. p. D393
9. CREDIT UNIONS. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report with amendment H. R. 5777, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. p. D393
10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hoffman discussed the case of Stanley Yankus, who sold his farm and moved to Australia allegedly because of penalties assessed against him for exceeding his wheat acreage allotments, stated that "It is an acknowledged fact that the program has failed," and inserted an editorial, "Controlling Farm Prices Leads to Controlling Farmers." p. 8118
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to a resolution electing Rep. Robert W. Levering a member of the Agriculture Committee, and Rep. James C. Oliver a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8087
12. DISASTER RELIEF. Received from the President a report of activity under authority of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, which authorizes Federal aid to State and local governments in major disasters (H. Doc. 157). p. 8095
13. COMMITTEE REPORTS. The Rules Committee was granted permission until midnight, May 25, "to file certain reports." p. 8112
14. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Commerce Department a quarterly report "as required under the Export Control Act of 1949." p. 8138

States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Michigan: On page 9, lines 5 and 6, after "alien" strike out the words "from the Baltic countries".

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, that is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ALBERT). The Chair would advise the gentleman that the amendment simply strikes out certain language in the bill.

The point of order is overruled.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, section 202 provides "no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States—including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States—whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person, first, is a citizen of the United States; second, is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date; third, is a person who owes allegiance to the United States; or, fourth, is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence."

Mr. Chairman, I see no reason for restricting employment of aliens to those originating in the Baltic States. I am sure that the committee had no intention to include a discriminatory provision in this bill but that it merely accepted language which had not been closely examined.

I would like to ask the opinion of the chairman of the committee on this amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS. We made no study of this. Several Members suggested that a language change be made. Our committee has had no opportunity to look into what effect such change might have.

We suggest that the matter be taken up with the Senate committee to see if we cannot work out over there some solution that will be satisfactory to both sides.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS. That would give us an opportunity to consider it.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I do not believe that anyone in this House can think of a reason why we should accept a bill containing such a discriminatory provision. Nor would it be to the credit of the House to neglect an opportunity to strike this language out of the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. We suggested that they take it up with the Senate committee and give our committee and the Senate committee an opportunity to study the effect it would have. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] made that statement in the well of the House this afternoon.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. I would like to point out that the language the gentleman seeks to strike from the bill seems to be subject to a point of order, because the gentleman is seeking to restore the appropriation nature of the bill by deleting a legislative provision. If the amendment is not agreed to, a point of order would lie against this particular language. It singles out Baltic aliens from those of other countries.

Mr. ANDREWS. I will say to the gentleman that this matter was brought to the attention of our committee after we got to the floor this afternoon. We have not had any opportunity to study it.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. The suggestion was made that Poland be added to that language. Frankly, our committee has given no consideration to it. In explaining the amendment to me during the deliberations of this bill here on the floor they said that the Department of Agriculture wanted it for some purpose. Now, just what effect the gentleman's amendment will have I have not the slightest idea, and I hope that the House will not adopt it and that it will be presented to some committee when they can go into it and consider the many ramifications. I am always afraid of some amendment offered on the floor of the House when the House does not have an opportunity to inquire into the many ramifications and the effect that it might have on other laws. Now, when I made my point of order I thought that this interfered with some other law. Whether it does or not I do not know. I think probably it might interfere with existing laws. I was trying to save the point of order if that was the case, but I think this, that it is a matter that should be considered very carefully, and I think if the gentleman will let this go to the Senate and consider it together with the amendment to add Poland, that it would be handled in a much more deliberative manner.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I do not believe this House should be a party to any such discriminatory limitation upon employment. The effect of my amendment would be to give the Government freedom to hire any qualified, legally resident, alien without regard to his national origin.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, this measure has been in the bill for a number of years, and we have had no chance to examine the effect of your proposed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to say to the gentleman that I think the suggestion by our subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] is well taken. I certainly do not like to oppose anything that I know nothing about, practically. I have a number of people in my area that may be interested, too, in your proposal, but we should have the opportunity to study it.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I merely want to say I do not think this is the sort of matter that requires any study. It is plain on its face. Here we have an opportunity to strike it and we should take the opportunity. I am sure that the gentleman has this amendment in the bill only because it has been in past bills, as he said. I think the time has come for us to change that language.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, I will say to the gentleman I think we should have a chance to study it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'HARA of Michigan) there were—ayes 19, noes 57. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VANIK. I make a point of order to the language on page 9, lines 5 and 6 "from the Baltic countries."

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ALBERT). The Chair must advise the gentleman that the point of order comes too late. That section has been read and amendments to the section have been considered. The point of order is overruled.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. ALBERT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7176) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, he reported the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. In its present form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with the recommendation that the committee report the bill forthwith with the following amendment: On page 5, line 10, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following language: "Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be spent in violation of the provisions of section 209."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, further proceedings under the bill will be postponed until Wednesday.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW] be granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 1½ hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bow, and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7343, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will be recognized for 45 minutes and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 45 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries the appropriations for the coming fiscal year for the Departments of State and Justice, the Federal judiciary and related agencies. Included in the related agencies, are the U.S. Information Agency and the Commission on Civil Rights.

We have a sad situation today, Mr. Chairman, in the loss of that great American, the distinguished and honorable former Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles. He was a man of noble character, he was a man of the highest integrity, he was a man who had great courage. And he was a kindly man. I am proud to say that we were friends for many years. I was his guest on many occasions when he was Secretary of State. As ill as he was last December in Paris when he attended the NATO Council meeting, he came downstairs from his bed of pain to greet the group that accompanied me at that time. I have always had the highest respect for him. To Mrs. Dulles, her sons and daughter, I extend my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Chairman, in discussing the pending bill which includes the appropria-

tions for the Department of State, I assure you I shall not make any remarks which might in the least impugn the integrity or the ability of the distinguished late Secretary of State. I do not bring this bill here to the floor today of my own choice. The date for the consideration of this bill was set by the leadership of the House almost 3 weeks ago. I am sure we can consider the matter of appropriations for the Department of State on the basis I have suggested.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend, the minority leader, Mr. HALLECK.

Mr. HALLECK. First of all, I should like to say I appreciate the remarks just made by the gentleman from New York. While the gentleman from New York on occasion has had differences of opinion as to what just ought to be done with this particular appropriation bill having to do with the Department of State, I do not recall that the gentleman ever entered into personalities, and I am quite sure there will be no personalities involved today, and that the discussion will proceed in an orderly fashion based on what best ought to be done for the welfare of the country.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the gentleman from Indiana that that is my purpose. Since the committee has seen fit to make certain cuts in appropriations with regard to the Department of State, I want everyone present to understand that the late Secretary worked as many as 16 and 18 hours a day, that he was busy most of the time with our foreign policy, and that that was as it should have been. Any criticism will be directed to certain subordinates who have charge of the administrative phases of the Department of State activities.

Before I proceed to explain the bill, Mr. Chairman, I should like to extend my thanks and appreciation to my colleagues on the subcommittee who have labored long and assiduously on the pending bill. The fact of the matter is that the hearings on this bill took place over a period of more than 3 months. I personally am indebted to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

I would be remiss indeed if I did not acknowledge with thanks the great assistance we had from the staff assistant to the subcommittee, who has been with us now for a great many years, Mr. Jay B. Howe.

The bill now before you carries appropriations which total \$649,896,700. This compares with total budget estimates requested by the President in the amount of \$682,387,600.

The total amounts carried in the bill when compared with the current appropriations, to wit 1959 fiscal year, are \$19,429,407 less; and as compared with

the budget requests the amounts contained in the bill are \$32,490,900 less.

The following is a summary of the committee's action:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimates
Department of State.....	\$241,936,352	\$228,335,000	\$217,610,000	—\$24,326,352	—\$10,725,000
Department of Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	264,100,000	+10,830,000	—10,975,000
The Judiciary.....	48,008,455	51,039,600	48,703,900	+695,445	—2,335,700
United States Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	—5,866,500	—7,492,700
President's special international program.....	6,410,500	7,100,000	6,145,500	—265,000	—954,500
Civil Rights Commission.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	—497,000	—8,000
Total.....	669,326,107	682,387,600	649,896,700	—19,429,407	—32,490,900

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

With regard to the amounts appropriated in this bill—and we have in this, agencies that operate overscas, to wit, the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency, the committee has by language in the bill directed that no less than \$46,989,000 or over 7 percent of the total amount recommended, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

With regard to the Department of State, the committee has recommended the amount of \$217,610,000, which is a reduction of \$10,725,000 in the amounts of the budget estimates, and a decrease of \$24,326,352 below the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year. However, included in the total amount for the current fiscal year are nonrecurring items such as the one of \$23,862,751 for a certain payment to the Philippine Government as well as another in the amount of \$5,296,302 for a certain payment to the Government of Denmark.

When all of the fiscal year 1959 non-recurring items are taken into consideration, there is an actual increase allowed for the Department of State rather than the decrease reflected in the tabulation which is contained near the end of the committee report.

The first item in the bill is that for salaries and expenses of the Department of State. The amount allowed by the committee is \$111,500,000 which is \$2,535,100 over the sum appropriated for the present fiscal year. It is \$7,600,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. There was included in the requested amount of salaries and expenses the sum of \$2,800,000 for certain basic research and analysis activities which in past years have been financed by way of transfers from a certain other Government agency. After close inspection of the matter and after a discussion with a certain high official or high officials of the Government, the committee came to the unanimous conclusion that since these things were more a matter for the Defense Department than for the Department of State they should still be carried in the budget of the other agency and accordingly deleted that amount from this bill.

There have been included in this bill adequate funds for the opening of the new posts requested by the Secretary of State.

The committee has gone along with the proposal to set up a unit in the office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to concentrate on, and combat, international Communist activities of an economic character on a worldwide basis.

In this connection I should at this point remark that the request of the Department of State to the committee was for 345 new jobs, 345 additional positions. The committee has allowed none of these 345 additional positions, with the exception of 10 of 16 requested in the office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to which I just referred, as well as the requested positions for opening new posts abroad.

The committee was informed that already and at this time and in the current fiscal year there are 6 people in the State Department assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs for the stated purpose, so that the only additional positions they will need in that Office in the coming fiscal year 1960 will be the 10 positions to which I refer.

I shall now turn to the matter of "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of foreign buildings abroad." We have included the amount of \$17,372,000 for this purpose. This is \$628,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year,

and the committee requires that no less than \$16,739,000 of the total amount allowed be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. In effect, the actual American dollar appropriation for this program is \$633,000.

The committee has frowned on the program presented to it for a number of buildings to be constructed abroad for embassy attachés at an average cost of \$50,000 a residence, exclusive of the cost of the furnishings. Believe it or not, there was a request to expend \$220,000 of the taxpayers' money for a residence and furnishings for the American consul at Dakar, French West Africa. The committee has unanimously frowned upon a proposition such as the expenditure of \$122,283 for a house, without furnishings, for the consul general in Munich, Germany.

This program has gotten entirely out of hand. They are expending sums of money for residences of consuls and attachés which in many instances are far larger than the original costs of the residences of Ambassadors in countries abroad.

The committee found in connection with administration of this program that the foreign buildings office has expended \$721,106 in American dollars of the taxpayers' funds for architectural fees and engineering services of outside architects and outside engineers. For what? Specifically, for buildings that have never been constructed, for buildings on which construction has not been started up to now. We are not talking of three-quarters of a million cash dollars for constructing a building or buildings; we are talking about favored outside architects getting three-quarters of a million dollars of the taxpayers' money for plans of buildings that have not been constructed and for which no funds are requested in the instant budget.

The following is a list of these building projects which have not been started, the originally proposed costs and the amounts expended for architectural and engineering services:

Post	Project	Total	Cost of architectural and engineering services to date
Nigeria, Lagos.....	SH.....	\$160,000	0
Dominican Republic, Ciudad Trujillo.....	OB annex.....	300,000	\$13,681
Mexico, Mexico City.....	OB.....	3,000,000	144,645
Algeria, Algiers.....	OB.....	700,000	23,759
Canada, Niagara Falls.....	OB/CR.....	300,000	18,373
Finland, Helsinki.....	OB.....	1,000,000	48,124
Ireland, Dublin.....	OB.....	500,000	36,556
Poland, Warsaw.....	OB/SH.....	2,200,000	133,469
Burma, Rangoon.....	SH.....	160,000	12,720
Philippines, Manila.....	Communication building.....	115,000	7,875
Do.....	SH.....	500,000	38,870
Taiwan, Taipei.....	OB.....	870,000	52,752
Thailand, Bangkok.....	OB.....	930,000	62,098
Vietnam, Saigon.....	OB.....	1,060,000	60,478
India, New Delhi.....	ER.....	350,000	20,410
Iran, Teheran.....	OB/ER/DCMR.....	900,000	47,295
Total.....		13,045,000	721,106

It is also interesting to note that although the number of architects, draftsmen, engineers, and supervisors on the

rolls of the Office of Foreign Buildings, Department of State, increased from 18 in 1953 to 38 in 1958, the architectural

fees paid private concerns increased from \$77,771 in 1953 to \$549,874 in 1958. I shall read the following table:

Office of Foreign Buildings, Department of State

Fiscal year	Architectural and engineering fees and associated costs	Architects, engineers, draftsmen, and supervisors on rolls		
		Total	Department	Field
1949.....	\$76,922	27	19	8
1950.....	84,556	24	16	8
1951.....	336,273	21	13	8
1952.....	338,902	18	10	8
1953.....	77,771	18	10	8
1954.....	117,609	18	10	8
1955.....	650,697	21	10	11
1956.....	719,474	26	12	14
1957.....	1,104,679	27	11	16
1958.....	549,874	38	11	27
Total.....	4,056,757	-----	-----	-----

This bill, of course, covers membership contributions to all the international organizations of which the United States is a member, starting with the United Nations and specialized agencies. It carries money for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, for the American sections of international commissions, for the International Fisheries Commissions, and for international educational Exchange activities.

In connection with the international educational exchange activities, the committee has included in the bill the sum of \$22,800,000. This is the same amount as was provided in the regular annual appropriation act for fiscal year 1959.

In addition to the \$22,800,000 carried in this bill for exchange of persons with countries abroad, I should mention that the Government has for this purpose \$129,633,897 in the current fiscal year and that in 1960 fiscal year these programs will total \$140,053,797.

The bill includes what the committee expects will be the last payment for necessary expenses for the construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

I shall now turn to the Department of Justice. The budget estimates for this Department total \$275,075,000. The amounts recommended in the bill total \$264,100,000. This is a reduction of \$10,975,000 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$10,830,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. I want you to pay attention to the fact that in this increase of \$10,830,000 over appropriations for the current fiscal year, over 55 percent is for the Federal Prison System.

The committee has included the entire amount requested, to wit, \$4.5 million, for enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws. This amount is \$362,000 over the appropriation for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in the current fiscal year. This increase will provide 19 additional lawyers and 20 additional clerks. In recommending the increase, the committee has emphasized that it hopes for a vigorous and effective program of enforcement of the antitrust and kindred laws.

The committee has allowed the entire amount requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to wit, \$114,600,000. It has allowed for the Immigration and Naturalization Service the amount of \$55.5 million, which is an increase of \$1,792,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

With regard to the Federal prison system, the total included in the bill is \$49.1 million, which is an increase of \$6,056,000 over the amount appropriated in the current fiscal year. The appropriations for the Bureau of Prisons are contained in three separate items, the first of which is "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Prisons. For this item the committee has allowed every nickel of the request, to wit, \$41,600,000, to provide for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners in and the maintenance and operation of 32 institutions in the United States and the five jails and one camp in Alaska. This amount allowed is \$3,156,000 over the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the current fiscal year. This additional amount is to provide for a larger number of prisoners, additional personnel, increased maintenance needs, and equipment replacements. It will provide for the reactivation and full operation of the Federal correctional institution at Sandstone, Minn., beginning July 1, 1959. This institution will take care of 600 or more prisoners. The prisoners, to make up the population of Sandstone, will be transferred from the United States penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kans., and Terre Haute, Ind., as well as from the Federal correctional institution at Milan, Mich. In addition, there is a new camp at Safford, Ariz., for which funds were appropriated last year and which will take care of 250 prisoners. A new camp has been activated in South Carolina with a capacity of 200 prisoners.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This is slightly off the subject.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, please stay with this very subject, if you will.

Mr. GROSS. This is on page 3 of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, I have already passed the Department of State. If you will permit me to follow the ordinary sequence, I will answer any questions the gentleman has, and I will yield to him first when I conclude.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System, the committee has allowed \$4,400,000, and the institutions to which these items refer are set forth at page 13 of the committee report. I am going to pass over the balance of the items for the Department of Justice and merely sum up the total amounts for the Federal Judiciary. There is not much that can be done with regard to savings in such items. We must have the courts, we must have law enforcement, we must have the Government's law office.

Referring to the Judiciary, the total amount of the budget estimates was

\$51,039,600. The committee recommended the amount \$48,703,900, of which \$5,006,500 is from the special accounts for salaries and expenses of referees.

Proceeding along, we get to the U.S. Information Agency which presented a request for three items, to wit, "Salaries and expenses," "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities," and "Payment to informational media guarantee fund." The total included in the bill for these three items is \$113,057,300.

In addition to the amount \$113,057,300 carried in the instant bill, the Agency expects to obtain \$4,654,029 in foreign currencies generated as the result of so-called Public Law 480, currencies generated by the sales of surplus agricultural commodities.

With regard to the acquisition and construction of radio facilities, the committee has allowed \$9 million, which is a reduction of \$1,938,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

I shall later describe in the remainder of the time allotted to me what has gone on with regard to the matter of the radio facility which has been proposed for the east coast, formerly known as Baker East.

The committee has allowed the same amount for the coming fiscal year as was allowed in the current fiscal year for payment to the informational media guarantee fund.

With regard to the President's Special International Program: This is the program that covers the trade fairs, and those delightful trade missions where favored people are given a free trip abroad, to attend a trade fair and who must belong to a certain club in order to do so; and also includes the acrobats and opera singers. The committee has allowed the amount \$6,145,500 to carry out the provisions of this "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956." There will also be available an unobligated balance of \$265,000 from the so-called Brussels Fair.

In connection with the Brussels Fair, I shall have some remarks a bit later on, and I do hope that the Members will have an opportunity to read the hearings which show exactly what went on with the taxpayers' money at the Brussels Fair.

In connection with the trade missions to which I made reference a moment ago it was proposed this year to take this item away from this committee. I do not know whether they thought we were too investigatory, or why—I have heard various alleged explanations, but while we would continue to carry the money for the trade fairs in this bill, Admiral Strauss, Mr. Kearns, and the Department of Commerce wanted to carry these favored trade mission members over in the Department of Commerce bill. So, with the cooperation of the members of the Commerce subcommittee, we have crossed them up a bit and we have continued to carry the amount for the trade missions in this bill and cut it out of the Department of Commerce bill which will come to the floor, I believe, next Thursday.

Finally, you will find in this bill funds for the Commission on Civil Rights. The committee has recommended the amount \$280,000 for the continuance of this Commission which by law is to cease to exist 60 days after September 9, 1959.

The amount requested, \$288,000 and the amount allowed were and are to cover the period from July 1 to November 9, 1959.

Now, with regard to the U.S. Information Agency, they publish a very nice illustrated magazine that is allegedly sold in Moscow, and another edition of it allegedly sold in Warsaw. Some years back—and when I say some years back, I mean back 8 or 10 years ago—we had as good if not a better illustrated magazine sold in Moscow which did not cost the taxpayers a nickel. As a result of arrangements then made, the amount collected on the sales covered the cost of the publication and distribution of that magazine. But, today we find with regard to the edition put out in Polish, in Warsaw, the Polish Amerika Illustrated, that in the coming year it will cost the taxpayer \$1.94 a copy. And what do you think the taxpayer gets back out of that \$1.94 a copy? I will refer to page 273 of the printed hearings and the following question and answer:

Mr. ROONEY. Excuse me, \$1.94 is right. What is your estimated return per copy in 1960?

Mr. SORKIN. About 3 cents, sir.

With regard to the one allegedly sold in Russia, you will find testimony on that at page 277 of the printed hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. So, if I understand this correctly, it cost \$1.32, or more, to produce it, and the actual net return is about 13 cents a copy; is that correct?

Mr. SORKIN. Yes, sir.

This Agency, without permission from anyone, without ever consulting the Appropriations Committee of the House or the Senate, used \$65,000 to upgrade—now mind you, I am not talking about the pay increases that everybody in the Government including those in USIA had last year, but over and beyond that in varying amounts, some of which are substantial, they upgraded 93 people at a cost to the taxpayers of \$65,000. They did not request money for this purpose in their 1959 budget, they just went ahead and did it. That is the way they operate. Very often some Members and the public want to know why they get into trouble. Well, they get into trouble because of some of the darn fool things that they do. For instance, we have what is known as the giveaway program. Technically, they like to call it the presentation program. They give away books. Every year we come to you with ridiculous instances.

Perhaps I should admit they are no more ridiculous this year—they are just being consistent. They gave the king of a certain country three books on trout fishing at a cost of \$40—\$40 of the taxpayers' money. What do you suppose we are to get for these three books that cost \$40 on trout fishing? One of the gentlemen was so naive as to say that one of the criteria for doing a thing like this is that the recipient would be induced to take action favorable to the United

States, or to the welfare or advancement of his own country consonant with the objectives of the United States. Now maybe I do not know what this is all about—could be—and maybe I do not know whether the \$40 was well spent. But I do know the public is entitled to know about it and that they should also know that USIA is still giving away sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica at a cost of \$204 a set. I am not sure the condition of the world has bettered to such an extent as to prove that the results of these giveaways have helped us—I do not know. We found that in a certain country—Mexico, as a matter of fact, at a place called Merida, they spent \$35 of the taxpayers' money to give a certain book to a certain government official who is the director of civil aviation at the airport there. What do you think the book was? It was the manual of a Douglas DC-4. It did not occur to anybody that they might get in touch with the Douglas Aircraft Co. and get a manual for nothing or at least try to do so. Instead, they used \$35 of the taxpayers' money to present him with this book.

If you will recall, last August, Mr. chairman, we had a supplemental appropriations bill here on the floor of the House. If you remember, I opposed the allowance of \$10 million in that bill for the start of a new radio transmitting facility down in North Carolina. I opposed it then because we had not had an opportunity to hold hearings on it and because USIA had spent taxpayers' money in the same area some years before for the acquisition of the same radio facilities. When the new administration came into office they canceled the North Carolina project with a lot of fanfare, and the taxpayers lost \$1,217,000 cash money by cancellation of the contracts.

Now, a number of years have gone by since that happened on March 20, 1953, and in all the years 1953 to 1959 never was there a request in a regular bill for funds for this purpose. There were two men who signed the convincer, the convincing document which canceled the contracts. One of them was Mr. Streibert, who was subsequently made the head of the Information Agency and was the head of the U.S. Information Agency for about 3 years.

Now the U.S. Information Agency comes along and in effect says that Mr. Streibert did not know what he was talking about. "Why? It is the best site in the United States for a broadcasting facility," they say, and so we are going back there again to North Carolina to build a transmitting facility.

Before 1953 they bought the land there in North Carolina for about \$83 an acre. In 1956 the Agency permitted this land to be sold for \$44 an acre. What they are doing down there now is exactly what I said when I opposed the supplemental appropriation last August, they are buying similar land in practically the same area for \$200 an acre.

Sometimes I wonder if they are coming or going as I listen to so many changes in their presentations before this committee and listen to so many different ideas. Going back to 1953 Dr.

Johnson was the head of the Agency when the new administration came in. He was followed by Mr. Streibert, whose successor I think was our friend Arthur Larson, "Mr. Republican". During all these years since 1953 they never asked the Congress for any funds for radio facilities but told us their broadcasting was perfect. Why? The Voice of America was crashing through the Iron Curtain; we were doing fine. Now they come along in 1959 and tell us that much of the Near and Middle East and the Balkans and Black Sea area of the U.S.S.R. are beyond medium-wave coverage, that large areas of the Soviet Union from the Urals to the Pacific are beyond shortwave coverage, that almost the entire African Continent is beyond the range of Voice of America transmitters, that almost the entire southern half of South America is beyond the Voice of America shortwave coverage; and that almost half of China and important areas including Pakistan and Indonesia, are beyond the effective range of the transmitters. With this sort of situation the Agency went to the President's Bureau of the Budget and asked a certain amount of money, to wit, \$21 million to help cure it. And what did the White House and the Bureau of the Budget do but cut them from \$21 million to \$10.9 million. Now, is there an emergency or is there not an emergency? Or are they interested in buying land at \$200 an acre in North Carolina? I just do not know. But I am afraid to take a chance.

So the committee has in effect allowed the money for this new-born or once again resurrected facility in North Carolina with the expectation that it will be finally built for a total of \$25,345,850 and with the understanding that the sum of \$1 million from previously appropriated funds which the Agency possesses for acquiring sites and preliminary work on oversea projects, be used toward the cost of construction in North Carolina.

I may have cut myself a bit short on time, or perhaps I am not speaking rapidly enough, but there are many other things I would like to cover in this presentation. I particularly wanted to show you that although the Appropriations Committees were informed by the Director of the so-called Brussels Fair American pavilion that the taxpayers would have an income of \$30,000 to \$40,000 per week from the performing arts program at the fair and that that money would be turned into the U.S. Treasury, it turned out that with all of the seven hundred and some odd thousand dollars, \$700,469 to be correct, spent for the performers and actors, the only income to the U.S. Treasury was in the amount of \$17,055.70 and that \$10,066 of the \$17,055.70 came from the Benny Goodman Orchestra, which performed through the courtesy of and at the expense of Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

The Brussels Fair management had nothing to do with them. They were not hired or engaged by the American Brussels Fair organization. But they contributed \$10,066 into the U.S. Treasury. The distinguished artist Jose Iturbi had a contract under which he could have

collected \$851.10 from the American pavillion. Jose Iturbi turned over to the Government of the United States the \$851.10 he could have claimed and it went into the U.S. Treasury.

The total attendance for the American performing arts attractions at the Fair was 211,277. The so-called attractions cost \$683,594 net. This means that the American taxpayer had to expend \$3-plus a head for every person who saw our performers at the American pavilion in Brussels.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman spoke about prisons. I am intrigued by the language appearing on page 3:

Rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts.

What have we going in Morocco by way of a penal colony or prison?

Mr. ROONEY. This language has been carried in the bill for many years.

Mr. GROSS. What do we have there?

Mr. ROONEY. We have a treaty with Morocco and under this treaty we must expend certain money for institutions for American persons declared insane.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This provision has to do with rent and other expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane.

Mr. GROSS. These are American convicts. They are not Moroccans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

But I am not so much worried about the matter of a treaty and this situation in Morocco as I am with the mismanagement of recent affairs. In the case of a treaty, that is a gentleman's agreement, it is a signed agreement, and the signer must carry it out. I am concerned with things of today, like the running of the Brass Rail Restaurant at the Brussels Fair. In connection with that restaurant the Government advanced a couple of hundred thousand dollars of the taxpayers' funds. Immediately the Brass Rail Restaurant went out and put the touch on Pepsi Cola, Trunz' hot dogs, Schweppes beverages, and so forth and collected \$197,500 in such contributions, twice as much as they paid for 6 months rent at the fair.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How much is in this bill for liquor and entertainment?

Mr. ROONEY. There is \$825,000 in this bill for representation allowances, Department of State.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman know that there is representation and entertainment allowances scattered through this bill to the tune of about a million dollars?

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the gentleman wanted the meat of the thing. The meat is for representation allowances, and so forth, \$825,000. You will also find funds in this bill for entertainment and—I do not know—shall I use the word "whisky"?

Mr. GROSS. I will supply it to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. But, at any rate, there is an allowance for the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any money in this bill for the special fund in the United Nations? I notice you went into it to some extent in your hearings, but I cannot find an appropriation in this bill if it is there. That is Paul Hoffman's new enterprise.

Mr. ROONEY. SUNFED?

Mr. GROSS. No. This special fund. It started out to be SUNFED, but apparently it attracted some opposition, SUNFED, so now they simply call it special fund.

Mr. ROONEY. I am pleased to inform the gentleman that there are no funds in this bill for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that, so I will keep a wary eye open in the giveaway bill when it comes before us shortly.

Mr. ROONEY. In conclusion, I think the committee has written a pretty fair bill. This bill does not wholly express the ideas of any one member of this committee or of any one of the nine who sat in on the markup of it. I think that it is well rounded to the extent that every dollar absolutely needed is provided and to the extent that every dollar not needed has been excised from the bill. I trust that when this bill is read under the 5 minute rule the Committee of the Whole will support the Committee on Appropriations in all instances.

Once again I want to thank my colleagues on the subcommittee including the distinguished gentleman who is going to follow me here on the floor, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], for their cooperation and their assiduous devotion to duty over a period of more than 3 months in bringing this bill to the floor of the House.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlemen from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to pay tribute to the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney]. We often differ, but I want to tell you that no one can read the hearings, particularly the Department of State hearings, without appreciating the fine work that the gentleman has done on this bill. And, when I offer some amendments later to make some cuts in this bill, I want it thoroughly understood that I am not standing here now praising him and the other members of the subcommittee,

especially the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the gentleman from California [Mr. Lipscomb], who have taken an active part in the hearings—I am not standing here now praising the gentleman and then by virtue of offering amendments to cut some of the features of this bill damning him with faint praise; not at all. No Member could read the State Department hearings particularly without being enlightened on one hand and nauseated on the other by some of the things that have gone on.

I do want to ask the gentleman a few questions. I wonder if there is an money in this bill for the Atlantic Congress, something that I heard about just a few days ago. I cannot seem to find out where the funds will be forthcoming for this meeting of the Atlantic Congress that is to be held in London in June. I wonder if the gentleman could enlighten me?

Mr. ROONEY. There is no money in this bill for the Atlantic Congress.

Mr. GROSS. There is for the NATO Parliamentary Union.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean the Interparliamentary Union, of which you are a member?

Mr. GROSS. They are both in here.

Mr. ROONEY. You are a member of the Interparliamentary Union, are you not?

Mr. GROSS. No.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, you showed up at a meeting some months ago and were making motions.

Mr. GROSS. I appreciated the gentleman nominating me.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, I did nominate you; that is true.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, the gentleman nominated me, and I had to tell him at that time that I was like a political figure of some years ago who said "If nominated, I will not accept, and if elected, I will not serve." So, we got out of that one all right. I understand that there is no percentage increase for the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations; there is no percentage increase provided here, but there is an increase in money, is that correct? May I ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] if there is an increase in the appropriation?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, we are learning day by day and week by week and month by month that the limitation on our percentage contributions does not mean a cockeyed thing, does it?

Mr. BOW. I am afraid the gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, what these foreigners do is simply go—and our own people too often join them—to these meetings at New Delhi, India, or Warsaw, or some place and vote to increase the U.S. contribution; that irrespective of the fact that we tried to fix it at 33½ percent, our cash contributions have been increased? That is about the way it goes, is it not?

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any way we can possibly meet that except to cut the funds; does the gentleman know?

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I am afraid that under the treaty we have entered into we have submitted ourselves to the findings of this tribunal. By legislation we have set the percentage at 33 1/3, as I recall it, but still we are bound by what they do at these conferences. If we cut the funds and do not have the money, then we become delinquent. I will say to the gentleman that there are some items I would just as soon be delinquent in. When the gentleman is asking these questions of me, he is asking a friend in court, I will say to him. I think these funds are too high. I think in many of the agencies we are spending much too much on things that have nothing to do with peace in the world. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. From reading the very complete hearings of the committee I find that these various organizations under the umbrella of the United Nations are short on their own contributions to the tune of—and I did not use an adding machine and I am not much of a mathematician, but my figures show that they were at least \$22 million in the hole on their contributions.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I quite agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] that it is about time we became delinquent on some of these contributions. And I am going to give the House the opportunity to join in this matter of delinquency, because I am going to offer an amendment to really cut the American taxpayers' contributions to these international organizations.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. The gentleman has brought up this subject a number of times, and he is exactly right in doing so and is to be commended for his interest in wanting to see this item cut. I want to see it cut. I think most of us on the floor want to see it cut. But, as the gentleman knows, if he has read the hearings—and I know he always does read the hearings carefully—he realizes that the only way these amounts can be cut is either through a revision of the treaty or by a change in the legislation which would have to be brought to the floor by the legislative committee. All we do is get the bill, and if we do not pay the bill then we are delinquent, and they say that Uncle Sam does not pay his bills. I am sure the gentleman realizes that.

Mr. GROSS. I am very well aware of that, and I am perfectly willing to stand here and say that, in the interests of the American taxpayers who are burdened with a debt of \$288 billion, I am willing to become delinquent in contributions to some of these foreign organizations. I think it is time that they showed a disposition to carry out their end of the bargain.

Mr. SIKES. If the gentleman will yield further, I should hope that we would be able to get a change in the

basic law so that we would not become delinquent and would not owe the money for what I do not think we ought to be billed, and the gentleman does not think we ought to be billed for.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly right. That is the proper way to work it out, but I do not think the committee will see that accomplished, when some of our own people go to these meetings—and that is one of the reasons why I cannot support all of these missions on which we send Americans, because all too often they go on these jaunts and sell us down the river. That is what happens to us in this matter of increasing contributions which are made by the taxpayers of this country. We do not put up the money, the taxpayers put it up.

I am intrigued when I read the titles to this bill: "International Organizations and Conferences"; "Contributions to International Organizations"—and that is \$48 million plus; and then "Missions to International Organizations," and "International Conferences and Contingencies."

It seems to me that it is about time all of these should be pulled together under one heading, and then give Members of the House some line items to work on. I do not see any difference in a half a dozen of these subdivisions that are set out here, and I would criticize the bill on that score.

I wonder if the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] feels in reference to the crating and storage situation in Washington, D.C., which involves the spending of a lot of money, that the committee with the splendid inquiry they made into the subject, has accomplished anything toward stopping these boys from collecting—what is it—22 percent to 38 percent more than they should?

Mr. ROONEY. Fifty-five percent more in the case of two prominent warehouse concerns.

Mr. GROSS. It is even worse than I thought it was.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, I do not know exactly how to answer my distinguished friend from Iowa. Sometimes I think that there is some intelligence down there and that these people understand the reaction of the public to the matters developed in the hearings. And then I run into someone who says, "The boys in striped pants don't give a hoot about it, because it is only in the newspapers for a couple of days and the Committee on Appropriations only functions with regard to the bill for a couple of days, and we will be around the rest of the year, and we will just do as we please."

What is going to happen with regard to these excessive packing and crating charges, I do not know.

I do know if I were in the department, it would not take me more than 10 minutes to decide that I would insist upon every Foreign Service officer about to go abroad getting three estimates, doing it on a competitive basis and picking the low bidder. Instead of that, although this has been brought to their attention a number of times, they are still playing with it—because the club does not unanimously agree.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

They are required in a foreign country where facilities are available to get three bids; are they not?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, they are.

Mr. GROSS. But not so in this country?

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to my distinguished friend that they do not have a couple of retired foreign service officers working for them abroad as lobbyists and soliciting the work.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Now, I would like to ask a question or two about the civil-rights provision in this bill. I read your hearings carefully trying to find out who appoints the chairman of the various State advisory committees or commissions. Can anyone tell me who appoints the chairmen of the State committees?

Mr. ROONEY. I can merely say that I do not know the answer. It would be in the underlying legislation, and it would not be the concern of this committee. The concern of this committee is whether or not they justify the amount of money that they request.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the money is being appropriated in this bill to bring the State chairmen to Washington to a conference, and I just wondered who appoints them and what standards are used in the matter of appointments.

Mr. ROONEY. I heard a voice in the rear say it is the Republican National Committee, but I think that the gentleman was thinking of the census, perhaps.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, it could be both.

Now, I notice an item on page 23 of the bill which provides for a \$6,300 automobile for the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. I also notice, and I believe it is on page 4 of the bill, the purchase of 10 vehicles which may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each. Are we not getting up pretty high in this automobile business?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; I think they are going up too high too, but the Department claims they cannot get them for less. We used to be able to furnish the Secretary of State with a Cadillac for \$4,000. Now they say \$7,800 is the least for such an automobile. In the case of the car for the Chief Justice, that is one of those \$500-a-year cars and the money which makes up the \$6,300 is for the chauffeur's salary.

Mr. GROSS. I have always been intrigued about this car-hire business. I still do not understand how the Government or any individual can hire a Cadillac for \$500 a year. Sometime I am going to find out—I must be dumb.

Some day when one of these Government training school bills comes along I may suggest a training school be established here in the District of Columbia for outgoing brass hats to give them a refresher course in driving an automobile. The chauffeur-driven Cadillacs are getting mighty thick. It may be

difficult to find an instructor who can teach these Government officials how to drive a car with one hand while holding and reading a newspaper as is their back-seat pleasure now.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I recommend the Foreign Service Institute for such a course.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I read your hearings with much interest in connection with Dr. Hoskins and his institute because I paid a personal call on Dr. Hoskins last December and looked over his place in Arlington Towers. I think that is another one that can be whittled down one of these days by the Committee on Appropriations and nobody will be hurt at all.

WE CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and the amendments thereto, gives payments to the growers of six basic products, among them, wheat.

Stanley Yankus, of near Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich., produces eggs for market.

He has always grown as large a portion of the feed for his hens as he could, and, in addition thereto, purchased several thousand dollars worth of poultry feed each month.

He learned in 1955 that, under the AAA, he was limited in the production of wheat which he fed to his poultry to that which he could grow on 15 acres of land.

He was also advised by me that the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the act and that, if he planted more than 15 acres—though he sold not a kernel but fed it to his poultry—he would be subject to penalty.

Protesting, Yankus planted more than 15 acres, harvested the wheat, fed it to the poultry. He incurred the penalty and was ordered by the court to pay something over \$5,000 by way of fines, costs, and interest.

He planted because he believed, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, that he had the right to use his own land as he might desire when he injured neither his neighbors nor any citizen of the United States.

The farm program has not worked.

We have a greater surplus today than ever before—wheat enough in storage to last us more than 2 years—and an ever-increasing cost in storage fees.

Yankus paid the fines assessed against him—and to publicize the foolishness of, and the hardships caused by, the act, sold his farm and decided to go temporarily—and has gone—to Australia with his family.

Whether the people will be aroused by the sacrifice which Stanley Yankus is making remains to be seen.

We all know that the program as a whole does not lessen but rather increases production—but, to date, there are individuals and organizations with sufficient political influence to prevent the repeal of the act, or the enactment of a worthwhile modification of the law.

Many are receiving payments under this act running into hundreds of thou-

sands of dollars—one individual is said to have received over a million dollars.

No longer is there "equal justice under law."

It is an acknowledged fact that the program has failed—that surpluses have increased—and the Congress and the Supreme Court have established the doctrine that all may be taxed for the benefit of a few, notwithstanding the net result, but increases the danger sought to be lessened or eliminated by Federal control of the individual's activities.

The situation is summarized in next Saturday's editorial of the Saturday Evening Post, which reads as follows:

CONTROLLING FARM PRICES LEADS TO CONTROLLING FARMERS

Stanley Yankus, a poultry farmer at Dowagiac, Mich., who fed his chickens with wheat grown on his own farm, has decided to emigrate to Australia, where he hopes to find farming less complicated. Over here he was fined more than \$4,000, for theoretically having increased the national wheat surplus.

Despite the furore aroused by the virtual confiscation of Yankus' property for this alleged crime, the Government continues to bring these suits. One concerns Evetts Haley, Jr., who lives in Texas and raises wheat in Oklahoma. He is a cattleman and got into trouble with the bureaucrats by raising feed for his cattle. He lost his case, although a Texas Federal district judge ruled in his favor on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, and Haley has to pay.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, violating the pattern of bureaucracy, wrote to Yankus, congratulating him upon his courage, explaining that he had no way of making exceptions in the law that is administered by his own Department.

More recently, Mr. Benson told a gathering at the annual Farm and Home Week, Cornell University, that he, as Secretary, is required to administer "the most costly, irrational, hodgepodge program ever patched together." He cited the results of a recent poll by a national farm magazine which "showed that 8 out of 10 of the farmers want greater freedom and less Government in farming."

Since the price support—virtual subsidy—is the pivotal question, being the pretext for imposing fines for alleged overproduction, Mr. Benson quoted a breakdown of the ballot which showed that 55 percent voted for "no supports, no controls, no floors, free market prices, get the Government clear out. Another 15 percent favored emergency supports only. Another 8 percent wanted adjustment supports such as recommended by the administration. Only 22 percent wanted more Government price help."

His final conclusion was, "If this is what farmers want, what are we waiting for? What is Congress waiting for? We've made our recommendations, why don't they act?"

We have to face this question fairly: Does a sane agricultural policy require such unfair, unpopular, and generally cockeyed laws?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there have been eulogies here today far better than I could make on the passing of a great and distinguished American. One of the great pleasures I have had in my service in the Congress and on the Appropriations Committee has been to be able to meet John Foster Dulles and to have him appear before our committee in justification of these appropriations over the past 6 years.

The gentleman from New York said that what he might say in his debate

upon this bill should not be construed as having any reflection whatsoever upon that distinguished gentleman who has just been taken from us. I know how much he means that, for Mr. Dulles while he was Secretary of State, on several occasions spoke to me of the great regard he had for the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. Mr. Dulles has said on occasions that the searching examination, the fine-detailed work that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], does on this bill has been of great service to the Department of State and has meant much to them over the years. Mr. Chairman, I feel that if Mr. Dulles could speak now he would say that the gentleman from New York, chairman of this subcommittee, has made real contributions to the Department of State.

In this bill as we have reported it to the House today there is on the report unanimous agreement, but not on all items.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 52]

Alger	Flynn	O'Konski
Andersen,	Fogarty	Perkins
Minn.	Frelinghuysen	Philbin
Ashley	Garmatz	Pillion
Bailey	Glaimo	Powell
Baker	Glenn	Prokop
Barden	Granahan	Reece, Tenn.
Barrett	Green, Pa.	Riehlman
Bass, Tenn.	Hall	Rivers, S.C.
Bates	Harris	Roberts
Baumhart	Healey	Roosevelt
Betts	Hiestand	Santangelo
Blitch	Holland	Saund
Bonner	Irwin	Saylor
Brewster	Jarman	Scherer
Broomfield	Johansen	Schwengel
Brown, Mo.	Johnson, Md.	Sheppard
Broyhill	Jones, Ala.	Shipley
Buckley	Jones, Mo.	Siler
Cahill	Kilburn	Smith, Iowa
Canfield	Kluczynski	Spence
Casey	Lafore	Springer
Celler	Laird	Taylor
Chamberlain	Landrum	Teague, Tex.
Chelf	McCulloch	Teller
Clark	McMillan	Thompson, N.J.
Cooley	Macdonald	Thomson, Wyo.
Cunningham	Mason	Toll
Daniels	Moeller	Walter
Dent	Moore	Watts
Diggs	Moss	Westland
Dollinger	Multer	Wharton
Dorn, N.Y.	Mumma	Withrow
Downing	Nix	Zelenko
Fallon	Norblad	
Farbstein	Norrell	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 7343, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 328 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I had just stated before the quorum call that this bill is one which the subcommittee is in

practical agreement on the report, but not on every item in the bill.

The gentleman from New York raised some questions on several items which I would like to discuss very briefly. There are some items with which I do not agree with my friend, the gentleman from New York. On one item he said that the entire committee unanimously frowned upon it. I do not agree that it was unanimous, that is the question of the acquisition of buildings abroad, the FBO program. I refer directly to the report of the committee which states that for many years now the committee has approved this program whereby office space and living quarters for American employees are obtained through the use of foreign credits in localities where suitable facilities are not available. With that I agree. On the question of acquisition of buildings abroad, the committee in its statement has this to say:

However, it seriously questions the propriety of purchasing residences for embassy attaches at an average cost of \$50,000 per residence, exclusive of the cost of furnishings.

I say to the members of the Committee and to my distinguished chairman that this certainly is not the first time we have seen in this bill \$50,000 for embassy attaché residences. The fact of the matter is it first appeared in the bills back at a time when the gentleman's party was in control of the executive branch of the Government, and when his good friend, Mr. Larkin, was head of the FBO and I call attention to the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] on page 164 of the State Department hearings of the 83d Congress had this to say:

I have known Mr. King's predecessor, Fritz Larkin, ever since I have been a member of this committee; and I have known Mr. King all during that time. They are men of the highest integrity and great ability and they have administered this program with practically little or no cost to the American taxpayer.

Then he goes on to say "Mr. King has my confidence." But on that same page, where Mr. King was submitting what was the budget submitted by the former administration on page 190 of the hearings on the budget, I call your attention to this. I said:

Mr. King, I notice you have retained this new justification for attaché housing at \$500,000. That appears at page 384 of the budget.

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. BOW. How many houses do you intend to build for attaches?

Mr. KING. Either 10 or 11 in this list.

Then I said:

Then you would have undoubtedly in this 10 houses. I understand that you are asking \$50,000 a house for the military attaches.

Mr. KING. Yes; exclusive of furnishings.

In the previous administration they were asking for the same amount which the committee now is saying is excessive, probably because it is now being asked for by the present administration.

You will see that there is some criticism there of the use of architects. If the House were moving along in leisurely

fashion, which it is not, I would point out the language in some other hearings where the gentleman from New York and Mr. King also recommended that the private architects be used, and pointed with some pride to the fact that private architects were being used.

And I might say that, using 1953 as against our bill of 1958 in the report is not a fair comparison. In 1953, however, very few of these buildings were being built; but in 1958 we have a full-fledged program in progress, and the amount of increase in personnel is small compared with the increase in the actual volume of work being done.

Again on architects' fees may I say that the program as I recall it in 1953 ran something less than \$7 million, but they are running \$18 million now under that program using about \$2 million of the taxpayers' money in cash appropriations as against the amount of \$633,000 in this bill. So when you take the records and check against operations you will find a very considerable improvement has been made.

There are many other items in the bill which I will mention in my extension of remarks in the RECORD. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that we have heard a great deal of late about the State Department and its employees. I should like to pay tribute to the many fine Americans throughout the world who are devoting their time and their talents to the preservation of a free world and the preservation of the things we believe in. We can criticize, we can pick out isolated instances here and there, but it seems to me quite unfair that a group of fine Americans such as the ones we have in the Foreign Service should be basely and unfairly criticized. I do not believe that all this fine group of Americans has been recruited in the last 6 or 8 years; many of them have been there years before. But to pick out a group and tag them as ugly Americans seems to me is most unfair to a group of fine American citizens who are doing an outstanding job for our Nation; and I, for one, resent such treatment. We must admit that even in our own group we could find some members subject to even more criticism and they could probably call us the ugliest Americans. The same things happen to members of any group, but it is unfair to characterize the entire group because of the shortcomings of a few. In the future let us look upon this group of Americans doing this job for us for what they are really worth; let us remember the hardships they endure, the difficulties under which they live, the disease to which they are subjected, the poor living conditions many of them have to endure, as well as poor working conditions, and give them the measure of credit to which they are entitled. Undoubtedly some of the accusations have been true, but many of them have been most unfair.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentle-

man from Ohio that I honor him very much for standing up for the people we send out in our Foreign Service. They do not have a chance to defend themselves. They are a very high type of individual, competent and qualified, yet they are in a position where they must submit to criticism with no opportunity to answer back.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. It is a fact, is it not, that in the Foreign Service there are a great many capable, splendid people—and there are people in it whom I have known for many years. They have a rate of pay and have a retirement system and other benefits that the average Government employee does not have, is that correct?

Mr. BOW. I think that is correct, but that has been done through the wisdom of Congress, recognizing their responsibilities and recognizing the areas in which they serve.

Mr. ROONEY. Recognizing the areas in which they serve and the hardships under which they serve, and so forth. Would the gentleman condone 40 percent of that Foreign Service being right here in Washington?

Mr. BOW. I would say to the gentleman I do not completely approve of the Wriston report, but it seems to me that when the Wriston report was adopted and we Wristonized these people, the Congress adopted it, they put the employees of the State Department under the Foreign Service, then they would be sent out so that we could bring people back from abroad. That is a matter the Congress has adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. I must compliment the gentleman. Certainly he has done very, very well, considering the argument with which he was confronted. But it is a fact that 40 percent of the Foreign Service is located in Washington; is that correct?

Mr. BOW. There are approximately 1,500 Foreign Service officers designated positions in the Department. There are 1,364 Foreign Service officers in the United States now filling these positions.

The reason for having this number of Foreign Service officers in the Department seems clear. The plans which are made, either program or administrative, and the decisions arising therefrom must be made by men who have had experience abroad and will understand the ramifications involved when such plans and decisions are applied at our Foreign Service posts. Similarly, the man in the field cannot properly or effectively interpret and follow the various directives and instructions sent out from Washington unless he has had the experience of working in the Department. This was one of the prime factors recognized by the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel—Wriston Committee—in 1954. This committee recommended and the Secretary agreed that the integration into the Foreign Service of persons with needed skills and the rotation of officers between Washington and the Foreign Service posts abroad are essen-

tial to build and maintain the kind of Foreign Service we need.

It was recognized also that Foreign Service officers, after serving a reasonable tour of duty in Washington, could more effectively represent the American point of view in their work overseas.

In view of the considerations advanced above, the Department now follows a policy of staffing with Foreign Service officers those positions in the Department which are closely connected with the conduct of our foreign relations. These Foreign Service officers are not permanently stationed in the Department, however. After a tour in the Department of, say, 4 or more years they are prepared for another assignment abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. It is the fact that the testimony before the committee was that 40 percent of the Foreign Service are in Washington?

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is correct. Mr. Chairman, reference has been made to transfer cost. May I say a word on that.

A comparison of the roster of transfers approved in fiscal years 1957 and 1958 shows a reduction of approximately \$200 in the average cost for the 1958 transfers despite an increase of 5 percent in air fares in the spring of 1958 and increases in steamship rates in various parts of the world. This decrease was effected mainly by reducing the number of high-cost transfers and curtailment of air shipment of household effects to Europe. During the past year the Department has taken further steps to reduce transfer costs by careful screening of assignments, reduction in excess baggage allowances and reduction in the number of excess shipments of household effects approved.

Total funds required for transfer of personnel have increased during the past few years. However, it is to be remembered that the size of the Service has increased, making a larger number of people to be transferred. For example, the increase of \$176,000 required for 1960 is for the purpose of sending newly appointed employees overseas for the first time.

Emergencies because of health, acute political crises, or other compelling reasons may occasionally require an abrupt transfer involving considerable travel expense. This may set in motion a related transfer or transfers to keep essential positions filled. Every instance of direct or emergency transfer before completion of a normal tour of duty is subjected to the severest scrutiny before approval, the cost factor being an important element in the consideration.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, it is a distressing thing to witness the passing from the national scene of a great and valuable public servant. John Foster Dulles, the late Secretary of State, was that type of official. Studious, capable, and dedicated, he won by diligent and painstaking service the plaudits of the free world. His service and counsel will be sorely needed as we meet the world

problems in which his experience made him so well versed.

The work of the Department of State must go on and go on it will in capable hands. By the same token, we in Congress must move ahead to provide the appropriation for the operation of the Department during the next fiscal year. Now, what is this Department of State and who are the people who carry on its work? How do they live and what actually do they seek to accomplish?

The Department of State is the official channel through which the American people conduct their relations with the other peoples and governments of the world.

Under the direction of the President, and with the aid and advice of the Congress, the Department of State plans what courses of action to pursue—what our "foreign policy" is to be—in our dealings with other nations. The Department of State tries to carry out the foreign policy decided upon by the President in such a way as to serve the best interests of the American people both on a short-term and long-range basis.

The Department of State is the oldest executive department of the U.S. Government. It was established as the Department of Foreign Affairs by the law of July 27, 1789, enacted by the first Congress and signed by President George Washington. By legislation of September 15, 1789, its name was changed to the Department of State, and its functions were augmented to include a variety of domestic duties.

Thomas Jefferson was our first Secretary of State. Since Jefferson's time the Department has been headed by many other illustrious men, including: John Quincy Adams, who played an important part in formulating the Monroe Doctrine; James G. Blaine, the father of the Pan American conferences; and, more recently, Charles Evans Hughes, Henry L. Stimson, Cordell Hull and the late Secretary John Foster Dulles, all of whom exerted American leadership for international peace and justice.

The Department of State now has about 7,000 employees in the United States, 6,100 American employees serving overseas, and about 9,500 nationals of other countries who work at our posts abroad. It is one of the smallest of all Cabinet-level Federal Agencies—only the Department of Labor is smaller. It is also small in numbers overseas, representing only 2 percent of U.S. employees abroad, 10 percent excluding the military—20 percent including ICA.

The Department of State, however, is the headquarters of a vast reporting system which stretches from Washington to the far corners of the earth. From 283 posts abroad, members of the U.S. Foreign Service report to the State Department on the multitude of foreign developments which have a bearing on the welfare and security of the American people. These trained observers provide the President and the Secretary of State with the raw materials from which foreign policy is made and with the recommendations which shape it. From the Department in Washington to the overseas posts go the instructions which guide

our Foreign Service in carrying out America's foreign policy.

The Department of State negotiates treaties and other agreements with foreign nations. Since 1945 the United States has entered into treaties of collective security and mutual defense with a total of 42 nations.

It speaks for the United States at the United Nations and other international organizations. During 1957 the United States was represented at more than 370 international conferences.

Through our consulates general and consulates overseas the Department of State issues visas—passport endorsements required of aliens desiring to enter the United States—to foreigners who qualify under the terms of our laws. Last year approximately 1 million visas were issued or renewed.

Passport agencies in Washington, Los Angeles, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, New York and Chicago issued or renewed some 676,898 passports in 1958 for Americans wishing to travel abroad.

At our overseas posts members of the U.S. Foreign Service serve their fellow Americans in many ways. They guard the rights of American shipping and seamen, aid citizens in distress, record the births of children born to American parents abroad, issue or revalidate American passports, protect American property, and search for missing travelers.

During the past fiscal year the Department's International Educational Exchange Service provided grants and made arrangements for some 4772 foreign students, teachers, lecturers, scholars, and leaders from 88 countries to come to the United States and for 1,764 Americans to go abroad. The service also assisted several thousand individuals coming to the United States on privately financed programs, as well as Americans going abroad under nongovernmental auspices.

The Department of State deals with 76 foreign embassies and 6 legations in this country.

The Department of State each year answers some 200,000 requests from Americans for facts on specific issues and is host to some 7,000 visitors who request briefings on foreign policy.

Department couriers, carrying information vital to U.S. interests, travel over 8½ million miles a year, a distance equivalent to 18 round trips to the moon.

The Department's mail and pouch rooms handle each workday an average of 35,000 pieces of mail sent and received through postal and pouch channels.

The Department exchanges with its Foreign Service posts an average of 4,000 messages each workday.

The Department's Foreign Service Institute trains Foreign Service officers in 32 different languages and the special skills of diplomacy. It is authorized, in addition, to train officers of other Government agencies who will serve abroad.

The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs is responsible for coordinating all mutual security programs, including military assistance, which is administered by the Department of Defense.

The employees of the State Department and the Foreign Service come from every State in the Union, from big cities and small towns. They include messengers, clerks, stenographers, translators, librarians, editors, lawyers, economists. Many of them have had previous experience in the business and industrial world, on the staffs of newspapers, or as teachers.

Like any other Government agency or like any business concern, the State Department hires men and women who have special training, aptitude, or experience in the field of work in which it is engaged. Most of the Department's positions involving foreign policy are staffed by career Foreign Service officers who are appointed by competitive examinations which test their general knowledge and their aptitude for conducting international relations. Many of these officers have had graduate training in subjects such as international finance or foreign languages and areas, or receive special training in the Department.

In few other occupations does a man's job encompass his entire life as it does in the Foreign Service. Foreign Service personnel must serve wherever they are sent and perform any job the Service requires. They serve behind the Iron Curtain where they are cut off from normal contacts with the local inhabitants. They serve in Reykjavik, near the Arctic Circle, and in Kuala Lumpur near the Equator. The Service has carried on through earthquakes, revolutions, wars, and plagues. Its members have fled for their lives one step ahead of hostile forces. They have been interned by the enemy in time of war. An inconspicuous honor roll in the State Department Building in Washington is a silent reminder that a number of Foreign Service officers have lost their lives under tragic and often violent circumstances.

International crises and consular problems do not respect 9 to 5 office hours. Members of the Service each year serve many hundreds of hours of uncompensated overtime. But beyond the usual requirements of office duties, a member of the Foreign Service is on duty 24 hours each day. Wherever he goes, whatever he does, he retains his character as a representative of the United States. This is particularly true in areas of the world where there are very few Americans. If members of the foreign community are unfavorably impressed with the conduct of Foreign Service personnel, they are apt to form an unfavorable impression of all Americans and America's international relations will thereby suffer. For this reason Foreign Service personnel are selected and evaluated on the basis of their personal as well as their professional conduct, and even their private lives are in some measure under Foreign Service discipline. Wives and children, just as much as the employees themselves, are representatives of the United States and their conduct may be important in establishing goodwill for our country.

Knowing people is an important part of the job of a diplomat or a consul, and social activities are a means by which he is able to perform his duties more ef-

fectively. These after-hours or lunch-time social activities are often a matter of duty rather than of personal preference.

It is a Foreign Service officer's duty to inform our Government about the policies, attitudes, and interests of other nations. He can do this effectively only if he is acquainted with the individuals in authority. Informal relationships with foreign government officials are an important method of gathering information and of informing other governments of the policies of the United States. By building up an atmosphere of trust and friendship, the officer simplifies the process of negotiation. By being on friendly terms with local authorities, he is better able to do his job of protecting the welfare of Americans abroad. By knowing the members of the American community in a foreign country, he is better able to represent their interests. His acquaintanceships with members of the diplomatic corps of other nations are important to America's international relations.

In recognition of the fact that social activities are an important aspect of a Foreign Service officer's job, the Service provides an allowance to the principal officers at our diplomatic and consular posts to defray, in part, the cost of entertainment of an official nature. These allowances are small and, with few exceptions, officers find that some of the money for official entertainment comes out of their own pockets.

Over one-third of the posts in the Foreign Service are classified as "hardship posts." The following factors are taken into account by the Service in making such a classification:

Isolation from other areas involving poor transportation and inadequate postal service.

Lack of comfortable and sanitary housing.

Lack of medical personnel and facilities.

Lack of healthful foods, such as fresh vegetables and pasteurized milk.

Absence of modern sanitation, such as sewage disposal, garbage collection, and control of rodents and insect pests.

Prevalence of communicable diseases.

Extreme heat, cold, and humidity or excessive rainfall.

The frequency of natural calamities, such as earthquakes and typhoons.

The danger of civil disturbances, revolution, riots, or inadequate police protection.

No one post is deficient in all respects, and every post offers compensating factors. Regardless of the conditions, members of the Foreign Service are expected to have and do have the resourcefulness to make the best of their situation. And every post, however uncomfortable, offers the opportunity to know another people.

Depending on the degree of hardship experienced by the personnel at each post, both officers and staff are given extra pay. As an alternative at unhealthy posts they are allowed to accumulate extra service time toward their retirement.

It is evident that many of the hardships of Foreign Service life rest heavily on the wives, who must keep their families healthy and well fed and maintain an attractive home often under very trying conditions. Every 4 or 5 years all household goods must be packed and crated and shipped to another part of the world. The wives must learn to prepare appetizing and wholesome meals out of unfamiliar foods. In the tropics they wage constant warfare against mildew and a host of insect pests. In some areas servants are available to compensate for the absence of automatic washers and frozen foods, but there frequently is the problem of learning the local language in order to be able to communicate with servants.

Foreign Service wives receive no Presidential commission, but they are a very important part of the Foreign Service. A wife who is an efficient housekeeper, who enters into local community activities, and who is a gracious hostess is a very real asset to an officer. A wife without the qualities needed in the Foreign Service can be a serious handicap.

One of the most difficult problems for parents in the Foreign Service is that of giving their children a suitable education. In many areas there are no grammar or secondary schools where children can obtain an education comparable to that which they would receive free in the United States. In such cases parents must make a choice between educating their children themselves through a correspondence school system or sending them away from home to boarding schools, often at considerable expense. Regardless of the hardship of separation, most parents feel it desirable that their children receive part of their early education in the United States where they will associate with children of their own nationality.

The Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1956 helped to alleviate the financial burden of education. In areas where no suitable schools are available parents now are given a special allowance to cover a portion of the cost of sending children to the United States or to the nearest suitable schools.

A Foreign Service officer cannot remain at a particular level indefinitely. A maximum time limit for each grade of the Service is established by the Secretary of State. If an officer fails to receive a promotion within the established time limit he is "selected out" of the Service and must retire or resign.

The Foreign Service is a competitive organization. However, the requirement that an officer be evaluated by a number of different persons who are in a position to judge his capabilities insures that the circumstances of competition are made as fair as possible.

The selection-out process is intended to eliminate those of marginal ability and to provide opportunities for those officers whose ratings by the promotion panels indicate their ability to assume positions of higher responsibility.

This, in brief, tells something of the many-sided problems which are associated with service in the American State Department and something of the re-

sponsibilities borne by its personnel. It no less than the military service is our front line of defense, and it, indeed, in many instances, is the only front line we have to defend day after day the interests of the people of the United States. Its people make mistakes, and so do we all. More importantly, most of them spend a lifetime in dedicated service, conscientiously striving to make this a better world and to make America a stronger land.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), \$825,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 4, line 8, strike out "\$825,000" and insert "\$325,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot think of an easier way by which the Congress can save a half million dollars this afternoon than by adopting this amendment. There is about a million dollars for liquor and entertainment in this bill, and this is the first and the biggest bite. Moreover, I would say that if this \$825,000 figure is approved it will not leave much elbowroom when the bill goes to the other body. You know that the other body insists on increasing appropriations for liquor and entertainment. I am sure you know that.

To get back to my original premise, you cannot make a half million dollars any easier and do it on any saner basis than by adopting my amendment. I have four, five, or six other amendments to take care of the rest of the liquor items as they come up.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize there has been inflation in this area?

Mr. GROSS. What area is the gentleman talking about?

Mr. ROONEY. The same area to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. GROSS. With \$825,000 for liquor the State Department would be able to wallow around in it at the prices charged in foreign countries. With the \$325,000 I propose to leave in the bill, I would take care of the ceremonial wreaths, the necessary luncheons, and the flags. I want to take care of them, and I think \$325,000 will do the job and do it amply.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto conclude in 3 minutes and that the 3 minutes be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

The committee has gone along on this increase which, compared to the total amount involved, is a small one, because of the fact that there are additional foreign posts provided in this bill. As we know, we have to entertain at those posts as well as others. I think that the committee has done the best it could do over the years in keeping these entertainment allowances at a proper level. The House has always supported the committee on the level suggested by it. You will recall that on four previous occasions the committee was requested amounts of a million or more dollars for this specific purpose.

I think to cut this fund from the amount contained in the bill to \$325,000 would be foolhardy. I do not think that the day has yet arrived when we can crawl into our shells and let the rest of the world go by. Of course, there has to be entertainment. Other nations entertain, and if our people out there on the front line are entertained by others, I do not see why we should not have our folks entertain them.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The increase that you put in this bill this year could not be because this is an off election year when the exodus will be on this summer or fall, like Members of Congress going overseas?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, no; there is no connection whatsoever. I am sure everybody else here realizes that.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. The increase requested was allowed on the basis of representations by the Department of State that due to the new posts, due to increased expenses, they needed this money. I think the committee has been fairly reasonable in regard to it. A year ago it was asked to approve the amount of \$1 million for this purpose. Maybe they saw the light and came back with a reasonable request this year.

Mr. Chairman, under the circumstances, I trust the committee will vote down the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the Department of State has ever requested funds to provide for use of American citizens in our United States embassies which are located behind the Iron Curtain.

I have felt that our policy of hiring the nationals of Communist countries is completely unsound and have expressed myself and protested this situation recently to the Secretary.

When I first took this matter up with the Department, they not only confirmed the policy but defended it, arguing that

the employing of Communist nationals in these sensitive spots posed no risk to our national security. I was told that from a budgetary standpoint it has not been possible to employ American citizens in the positions for which alien employees are presently used in the foreign service. Also it was inferred that Americans would not be willing to accept the majority of positions now filled by aliens because they were either poorly paid or menial in character.

To me the fact that alien employees do not have free access to classified material in our embassies is completely unsatisfactory. Also the fact that these employees work in special areas of the embassy and are prohibited from entering certain restricted parts of our embassies unless in the company of an American, and only for the performance of specific tasks, does not satisfy me.

Mr. Chairman, the switchboard operator in our embassy in Moscow is a Soviet citizen, a circumstance which is defended on the basis of the fact that this operator does not handle interoffice telephone calls and that regulations provide that employees do not discuss confidential information over the telephone.

In protesting this policy I had in mind the House Un-American Activities Committee report entitled "Patterns of Communist Espionage" which devotes considerable space to this problem of employing Communist nationals by the Department of State. It says the number of aliens thus used by our missions in Soviet-bloc nations are required to serve as informers for Soviet secret police and are used in attempts to compromise Embassy personnel so they can be blackmailed into espionage. This report discloses that the American Embassy in Moscow employs 90 Soviet nationals while the Russian Embassy in Washington employs no Americans; in Rumania we employ 21 of their nationals as against none of ours being employed in the United States; in Hungary we employ 43 of theirs as against none of ours employed here; in Czechoslovakia we employ 38 aliens as against one of ours employed here; in Poland we employ 78 foreigners as against 7 Americans here; in Yugoslavia we employ 94 of their citizens, as against 2 of ours here employed by them, and I want to emphasize that in nearly all cases, as this report points out, the Communists employed by our State Department in these foreign countries are members of their secret police.

Take the British in contrast. In Moscow they employ a colonel of the British Intelligence as receptionist, whereas both the receptionist and switchboard operator in our Embassy in Moscow are Soviet nationals, obviously members of their secret police.

Mr. Chairman, the Un-American Activities Committee report states that these conditions have a significant bearing on the success of the Soviet espionage activity and our defense is compromised both at home and abroad by these same factors.

The arguments of the State Department in defending this personnel policy seem extremely weak. I feel that many students of foreign languages would

jump at the chance to obtain employment abroad so as to improve their knowledge of languages. As for the unwillingness of Americans to do menial work, I am sure this idea is contradicted by the experience in our national parks where teachers and students eagerly take such domestic positions in order to enjoy the experience available in summer work.

Also, I am sure that if it were purely a matter of economy we could utilize members of our Armed Forces in this way, although I personally believe that we should spend the money to train people properly and have them familiar with the languages and customs of the nations where they are employed.

My question is, however, as to whether members of the Appropriations Committee have had requests for funds to provide for American citizens to fill positions in our embassies abroad. I would like to inquire as to whether any such request has been rejected and if our policy is actually based on inadequate funds. Furthermore, I would be interested to know if other Members of Congress feel that it is proper to staff embassies with enemy nationals who are plotting to overthrow and control the free world. My understanding is that little bits of information gathered here and there are put together and that is the way the Secret Service works; thus allowing the enemy to have their spies in our embassies is highly detrimental to our security. I think this policy presents a serious threat to the United States.

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,033,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 5, line 17, strike out "\$48,033,000" and insert "\$30,033,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, before I discuss the amendment I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] a question about the preceding item which provides, among other things, for payment to the Foreign Service retirement fund. Does the gentleman mean to tell me that he is now appropriating for a retirement fund, that there is no opposition?

Mr. ROONEY. This is the Government's share of the Foreign Service retirement fund.

Mr. GROSS. Has not the proposal to make a contribution to our domestic Government employees' retirement fund been opposed here time after time?

Mr. ROONEY. I have never opposed it.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say the gentleman had, but has not the administration opposed the Government's annual contribution to the classified employees' retirement fund?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I think the difference may be in this. I believe the gentleman has reference to the civil service retirement fund?

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. YATES. The various agencies made their contributions in the same amount as the employees. The deficit occurred when the Government did not make a payment for the amount of the interest.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. YATES. I assume that this payment to the Foreign Service retirement fund is the equivalent amount that the Government must pay to match the payments that are made by the employees.

Mr. GROSS. I just wondered if there was discrimination here.

Mr. YATES. I do not think the situation is comparable.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would result in a saving of \$18 million; and I hope I will not be accused of using the meat-ax approach because we are given no opportunity in this lump-sum appropriations bill to single out items. As I understand it, the various other international organizations are delinquent in their contributions to the tune of about \$22 million. Why not cut this fund and give them the opportunity to catch up and give them the opportunity to take up some of the slack? Also, I am impressed by the fact that the appropriation for this particular purpose has grown from \$28 million in 1956 to the present asking of \$48 million. That is entirely too much of an increase, and I hope and trust my amendment, which will bring this down to size, will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment be concluded in 3 minutes with the 3 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the consequences of the adoption of an amendment such as this offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa would be tremendous. It would mean the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the International Tele-Communications Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Indian Institute, and any number of other relationships that we have with inter-American organizations and our friends to the south. It would affect the Caribbean Commission, NATO, the NATO Parliamentary Conference. It would affect

the Interparliamentary Union of which the distinguished gentleman from Iowa says he is or is not a member, and it would affect our membership in many, many other important organizations. If we, the people of the leading Nation of the world, were to indicate that we have so little faith in these international organizations and in efforts to bring the peoples of the world together and toward world peace that we would withdraw from them by refusing the funds to pay for our memberships, then I think we are in pretty bad shape. But, I am confident that we have not yet reached that point. So, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote that will reject the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when the hearings of the subcommittee were printed and released on May 11, I was rather amazed to read in the newspapers the information which was apparently construed as being no complimentary of a group set up within the Department of Justice to try to ferret out organized crime. Of course, one of the suggestions made with regard to this 18-man anticrime group formed under Milton Wessel, in my opinion, an extremely capable attorney, one of the criticisms was on the basis that only one indictment had been returned.

I read the testimony of the distinguished gentleman who happens to have been a classmate of mine at Harvard Law School, and who had an outstanding record at that school, and has had since he started private practice, and I think it is one of the finest presentations that I have ever read with regard to organized crime in this country and what is being done for one of the first times with regard to ferreting out organized crime. I think the reason that the indictments were returned with regard to the Appalachian meeting in which some 27 persons who attended that meeting who were involved unquestionably in national gangster conspiracies in this country—yes, and on an international basis—those 27 who were indicted is one of the most constructive actions in stamping out organized crime that has ever been taken, by the Department of Justice and in my opinion resulted principally from the activities of this special group which was formed for the specific purpose of trying to ferret out in an area that is, perhaps, one of the most difficult in law enforcement whether it be State, local or Nation, these national gangster conspiracies. It was just last week, on May 21, it was announced that the United States indicted 27 members of this crime parley gang that had this parley in Appalachian, N.Y., a couple of years ago, and I think this group that has been working should be complimented rather than in the slightest degree by inference or otherwise to be criticized with regard to their activities because I think this will prove to be a monumental work and a monumental milestone with regard to

cleaning up organized crime in this country.

Why am I concerned? Because in my district one of the coconspirators lives that was listed, Santo Trafficante, Jr., listed as a coconspirator, not as a defendant, but as a coconspirator at this Apalachin meeting. There is no doubt but that it took place. There is no doubt but that the probable objective of it was to try to organize crime in this Nation as it has never been organized before, in an effort to subvert law enforcement operations both locally and nationwide. They followed the advice and pattern of Al Capone. Theirs was an effort to set up the appearance of being all right, the appearance of respectability by having a legitimate front, some legitimate businessman front for the actual criminals. They have been engineering this on a national, yes, and on an international basis; and, being greatly concerned with this situation I was highly pleased to see that the Department of Justice as of March of last year set up this special antiorganized crime group and that 1 year since this group has been in operation it has accomplished so much. These are the results it has accomplished to date. I refer the gentleman respectfully to the testimony of Mr. Wessel on page 153 of the hearings of this subcommittee with regard to the activities of that group and the objectives they are attempting to accomplish.

I do not think we can take this thing lightly. This is only the first step. I think that every Member of Congress should try to see that more is done in this field. This is just the first step and there are tremendous roadblocks that are being set up by these nationally syndicated gangsters. They are out to thwart justice. Further, I direct your attention to page 56 of the hearings where the objectives of this special group are set out.

Let me tell you one recent incident. Only a month and a half ago there was another gangster-type of murder in my district. There had been 19 such unsolved murders in past history. There has been no suspect found yet and very little evidence has been brought up. It has been announced publicly to be a gangland-style type murder, a typical gangster or Mafia job. As far as I am concerned I feel we should appropriate more money than the \$200,000 included in this bill. I have introduced a bill, H.R. 7129, which might be of further assistance in this area area by permitting FBI investigative assistance to local law enforcement officials upon local request for crimes committed with the use of interstate commerce. I trust Congress will further implement this crime-fight with legislation of this nature.

The successors to Al Capone—and his type of operation—must be stamped out—along with their illicit \$22 billion a year business. A start has been made—Congress must help the Department of Justice finish it up.

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,900,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: Page 6, after line 5, strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$890,500."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised to find this appropriation for international organizations carrying no money for entertainment. I wonder how that happened. This seems to be about the only item in the bill that does not have it in. But be that as it may, I believe that \$500,000 would be enough for the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

In the interests of economy we could well cut that down from \$1,151,000 to \$500,000, and save half a million dollars.

I believe the international organization at Geneva, which is carried at \$252,000 could be cut to about \$50,000 and nobody would suffer.

I believe the International Civil Aviation Organization could take a cut from \$82,000 to \$50,000.

I believe the Interparliamentary Union could be cut out entirely this year and save \$30,000 by providing no funds for this annual junket. I do not believe we would ever miss the fact that this bunch of junketeers did not get their usual trip this year.

The Organization of American States, I would cut that to \$90,000 instead of \$92,500.

The North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference is down for \$30,000. I think we could dispense with that new addition of junketeering. And there are others I would cut with scores of foreign countries at least \$22 million in arrears on their contributions. I note from the hearings that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] made a visit to United Nations headquarters last year, and Mr. Lodge, when he appeared before the committee, invited him to come back again because he said he gave them a shot in the arm to be up there. I hope the gentleman from New York will invite Mr. Lodge down here again and give him a shot in the arm as a stimulus to start collecting from these other organizations so that they can help us to carry part of the freight for these various organizations. I hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will give Mr. Lodge that kind of shot in the arm this time.

I hope my amendment will be adopted because I think it is a good amendment

from the standpoint of the economy of this country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it would appear that the gentleman from Iowa, my distinguished friend [Mr. Gross], does not want to give our international relations a shot in the arm; he wants to give them a shot in the head.

If we followed his thinking we would be in trouble all around the world. I do not believe that the Committee of the Whole will adopt this amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman say we are not in trouble now with all of this spending?

Mr. ROONEY. I was really referring to more trouble.

Mr. GROSS. I see.

Mr. ROONEY. We are in trouble now, of course, and we have been for a long time. The purpose of this allowance is to cover funds for our missions to the United Nations. In the last paragraph to which the gentleman offered an amendment which was defeated in the Committee of the Whole, we provided for our membership in the various international organizations. This is the item that provides the funds to send our representatives to these international organizations, not only the official representatives, but all the clerks, backstoppers, advisers, and experts who accompany them.

Among these organizations are the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States which I think everybody, with few exceptions, feels is a very, very important organization, particularly at this time insofar as our relationships with our neighbors to the south are concerned.

This paragraph refers also to our mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is headed by our distinguished friend and former colleague, the Honorable Sterling Cole, whose headquarters are in Vienna. Since we belong to these organizations we must send the right people to represent us in them. These are the funds for our representatives.

Mr. GROSS. I thought we took pretty good care of them.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman did a little better by Sterling Cole than he did for his friends in the NATO Parliamentary Conference.

Mr. GROSS. This is a first-class junketing outfit.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know. There is legislation to sustain it and about all we can do is to write the check. Whether or not it is a junket, I do not attempt to qualify as an expert witness

in regard thereto. But we do belong to it and we should be represented there, and these are the funds to cover the cost of that representation.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Gross.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,900,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for entertainment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 6, line 20, strike out "\$1,900,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that my good friend from New York [Mr. ROONEY] spoke about the advisers, the experts that go to the various conferences in foreign countries.

Last fall there was a conference held in Geneva on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. I believe it was the President who appointed four so-called public advisers, at a cost of several thousand dollars. I happen to know that one of these so-called advisers does not know any more about tariffs and trade than a hog knows about Sunday.

I cannot for the life of me see any reason why we should spend \$1,900,000—almost \$2 million—to send people like that on junkets abroad.

Just to further enlighten you on this particular item, I might say that the four so-called public advisers that were sent over to GATT last fall in Geneva made a report, and here it is. The main recommendation in this report is that GATT sessions be held twice a year instead of once; in other words, just double the spending from these funds.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. How many pages does the report contain?

Mr. GROSS. About a page and a half, standard letter size.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it printed on both sides, to save money?

Mr. GROSS. It amounts to a page and a half.

Mr. JENSEN. But at least it is printed on both sides, to save money.

Mr. GROSS. If you can call that economy in view of the several thousand dollars it cost for this junket.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the funds contained in this paragraph of the bill are to cover the expenses of U.S. participation in recurring as well as emergency international conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Right today, right at the present time, we have an instance of exactly what this money is for. This is the money which supports the mission of the Secretary of State, our distinguished former colleague, Mr. Herter, who is presently in Geneva at the foreign ministers' conference. This is the fund which provides for the expenses of his being there, and for the many advisers, clerks and such people, who make up such a mission. Not only do we have to take into consideration the matter of paying for that mission, but if the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa were to be adopted and the meeting were to continue up to the 2d or 3d of July, there would be no funds whatever to pay for the cost of this mission of the Secretary of State to Geneva. Now, we have to participate with the other leading nations of the world, as a matter of fact, with all the nations of the world, in every effort that we can to make peace, to reach a lasting peace, and to attempt to strike out the funds for our people who attend these international conferences is not the proper thing to do.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This does not include funds for a summit meeting, does it?

Mr. ROONEY. No; no funds as such, but there will be a small amount available toward a summit meeting. It is understood that a summit meeting would be expensive, and the committee in its report felt that the Department should come back and ask for a supplemental appropriation in the event it turns out there will be a summit meeting.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly what they will do if this fund is exhausted; in other words, you are pretty certain that the Secretary of State is not going to spend \$1.9 million on a proposition such as he is on now. Where are these other junketeers getting the money?

Mr. ROONEY. These are not junkets. These are serious missions to meetings with the leading nations of the world. I do not believe that the gentleman ap-

proaches this matter correctly when he uses the word "junket." I give our people credit for working very, very hard to get together with the other nations of the world. I want to see that they have sufficient funds to carry on.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment and ask that it be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this solely for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader to give us the schedule for tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program for tomorrow, if this bill is not disposed of tonight, will be a continuation of this bill, and following the disposition of this bill tomorrow we will take up H.R. 7086, which is a bill extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended. Tomorrow we will find out what the situation is in relation to Wednesday.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 6, line 21, strike out "\$100,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is simply an attempt to take out another \$100,000 for liquor and various forms of entertainment. If you want to spend it at that rate, that is your business. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. This is a fund that has been carried in this bill for quite some time. It is a necessary fund. It has no relationship to the fund we discussed earlier. I think in view of the fact that today these meetings between the heads of government, between our Secretary of State and the foreign ministers of other nations of the world are so important, the American public want these meetings and want our people to be properly represented at them, I am confident that they want us to include such funds as those to which the amendment is directed.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

International educational exchange activities

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State

to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b)), the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$22,800,000, of which not less than \$7,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 12, line 6, strike out "\$1,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am just trying to save another \$1,000 for entertainment purposes. This goes to the educational exchange program. On that subject I was interested while reading the hearings to note that one of the individuals brought to this country under the educational exchange program went so far in registering her protest against conditions she found in this country that she wore her dress wrong side out. I am not about to spend \$1,000 entertaining people of that kind. As a result of having worn her dress wrong side out the State Department, using the taxpayer's money, assigned to her a personal escort, apparently for the rest of the time she was in this country. While she was traveling about this country from coast to coast she was assigned a personal escort because, apparently, she was some kind of an incorrigible.

What I cannot understand is why these individuals who come under this exchange program are not properly screened before they get here and why, after arriving in the southern section of this country, and putting on her exhibition, the State Department did not just bundle her up in that wrong-side-out dress and promptly ship her out of the country, instead of assigning an escort to her.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all the amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. A while ago, I will say to the Committee of the Whole, we were discussing what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], or somebody else, perhaps myself, re-

ferred to as the whisky matter. We are now in the Coca-Cola department.

Mr. GROSS. You hope.

Mr. ROONEY. This is for \$1,000 worth of Coca-Cola. It is for the folks we bring from overseas under our educational exchange program and if, along the way, after having spent some four, five or six thousand dollars on them, bringing them from their native lands, they see everybody else at the railroad station or airport having a Coca-Cola, we should be such good hosts as to give them a Coca-Cola, too. This amendment involves only \$1,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The word is "entertainment." It does not say anything about Coca-Cola.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; but I am letting the gentleman in on a secret. This is the Coca-Cola department. We have already passed the liquor department.

Mr. GROSS. Is that the way you do—you buy a bottle of Coca-Cola to placate an individual who wears her dress wrong side out in protest of what she finds in this country?

Mr. ROONEY. With reference to the exchange person who wore her dress wrong side out, and I see the gentleman has read the hearings, as he always does—he really reads them—she needed to be placated with a bottle of Coca-Cola. Certainly, we are not going to stop at \$1,000. Certainly a nation of substance like the United States is not going to stop at \$1,000 for Coca-Cola to take care of these folks whom we bring from abroad. Would the gentleman please withdraw his amendment?

Mr. GROSS. No, I will not withdraw it. It says "entertainment." It does not say anything about Coca-Cola.

Mr. ROONEY. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment and ask that it be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask someone if this is the appropriation we were told a year ago would not reappear?

Mr. ROONEY. We did not say that; may I reply to my distinguished friend. There was no appropriation for this purpose last year. However, there have been appropriations over a considerable number of years for the Rama Road. This is

the road which was proposed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. On a trip to Nicaragua, he sat down with Mr. Somoza of late memory and promised to complete this road. I felt tired of appropriating for this up until about 1953, and then I thought—well, a new administration is coming in—the Rama Road appropriation was always criticized by my distinguished friends on the other side of the aisle, and I thought sure that this would be the end of the Rama Road. But so help me, it has been with us ever since except last year, for the past 6 years. The gentleman should feel relieved that this is going to be the last payment on the Rama Road.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I wanted to find out. Was this the bill we had a year ago?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is referring to the Commerce Department bill which had provision for the Inter-American Highway.

Mr. GROSS. I guess that is it.

Mr. BOW. It was said at that time that it would be the last appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. BOW. I may say to the gentleman that that bill was reported out today and there is no appropriation in the bill for the Inter-American Highway this year.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, and I thank the gentleman from New York for his speech in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt and the Rama Road.

Mr. ROONEY. I also included President Eisenhower, if the gentleman will recall.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$4,400,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gray: On page 19, line 20, immediately preceding "For" insert the following: "For construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$2,000,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that the temper of the committee is to rise. However, I hope you will indulge me for 5 minutes while I bring to your attention a very very important matter.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, this is a very simple but highly important amendment. It provides \$2 million to start construction of a much needed maximum security Fed-

eral penitentiary to house the most hardened criminals. The last such prison was built in 1902 in Atlanta, Ga., 57 years ago. The amount requested in the amendment is \$7,875,000 less than requested in the budget by the President.

Mr. Chairman, the lives of many people and millions of dollars of property could hang in the balance with this amendment. If the funds are not allowed to immediately begin construction of this institution, we in the Congress are inviting what the prison experts fear the most—a prison riot. You say it cannot happen? You can readily see it is happening. Four dangerous riots in the past 60 days in State prisons. What will tomorrow bring?

Thirty years ago Mr. James V. Bennett, the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, entered Federal service with our prison system. He has indeed brought great credit to our penal system, recognized as the best in the world. Mr. Bennett has served ably under four Presidents and was just selected a few weeks ago by President Eisenhower to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, so I think everyone will agree that he knows his business. I think the reason we have been able to keep down riots in Federal prisons has been due to Mr. Bennett's leadership. However, he says we have reached the critical danger point where anything can happen if we do not provide more facilities to take care of the maximum security risks.

Four years ago Director Bennett came before the Subcommittee on Appropriations and requested funds with which to build a much needed institution to house hardened criminals. The committee at that time asked Mr. Bennett where he proposed to build this prison and he answered "Somewhere in the Midwest." The funds were denied. He came back in 1957 and the committee allowed \$250,000 with which to draw up plans and make recommendation as to a site. Several hundred communities submitted proposals and an impartial site selection team appointed by the Attorney General came up with a recommendation of five sites in Illinois and Missouri.

Since the budget request was first submitted, the cost of the institution has gone up \$1 million. In addition—and more important—the prison population has not only reached capacity but on May 14 of this year, there were 3,024 more prisoners than safe places to keep them.

Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of the committee report here in my hand and you will note on page 12 not one reason is given for the denial of these funds.

Now, Mr. Chairman, although the committee gives no reason for the denial, I assume my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], whom I admire more than words can say, will try to defend the action of the committee on the grounds the new institution is not needed; that there are other institutions now available or to be made available soon which will take care of the serious overcrowding. I am sure the State Penitentiary at Sandstone, Minn.,

will be mentioned as one that will be reactivated soon. He will probably mention a military installation or two that may be available soon. But none—I repeat, none—are maximum security institutions and will not meet the problems presented here. This information was again confirmed today by the Bureau of Prisons.

Even if this argument should be true, there will be over 3,100 more prisoners than capacity by the time this institution is built.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, let us look at the record—these facts cannot be denied.

On this blackboard you see story after story from newspapers in the last 30 days. The headline on the left says "Rioters Storm Prison and Free Hostages." The one on the right says "Prisoners Riot in Tennessee." Another reads "Rioting Convicts Hold Three Hostages—Deputy Warden Killed, Guard Is Stabbed." We have had several of these occurrences in penitentiaries in the last 30 days, so I submit it can happen any time. So I hope you will listen to my remarks and help me do something to meet a very serious need.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAY. I yield to my beloved dean.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I want to say to the Members of Congress that this amendment is meritorious and I hope it will be supported 100 percent.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. I would like to go on record as endorsing the gentleman's amendment. I know from firsthand knowledge of the crowded conditions in Federal prisons. When I say that I do not mean from having been an inmate but as a law enforcement officer. I think there is very great need for this additional institution and we should definitely support it 100 percent.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the gentleman from Illinois; and may I say to the Members that the gentleman who just spoke is a former sheriff, in fact, he was head of the Illinois Sheriffs' Association, so he knows more than a little bit about criminology.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the gentleman very kindly.

In addition, let us see what the experts say. Director Bennett had this to say:

It is folly to wait until the need for this type of institution is brought home to us by some major disturbance such as has happened in a number of State institutions.

On page 26 of the hearings, Attorney General Rogers had this to say to the committee:

It is imperative that we request the funds to build a maximum security institution immediately.

In addition, the Senate Judiciary Committee has just issued a unanimous report signed by all Democrats and Republicans on the committee, after a personal inspection tour of our prison system in which they said:

With probation now being commonly used for the more hopeful type of offenders, commitments to Federal institutions are made up increasingly of the more serious type of offender. This has imposed new pressures on the major penitentiaries, which are already the most overcrowded of all Federal institutions. It is important that these aged institutions be relieved of these pressures by the construction of a maximum security institution for the confinement of serious escape risks.

Many prominent Federal judges have classed this as an emergency. I will quote Federal Judge Harry C. Westover, as an example. He had this to say:

Nearly every institution visited has a serious housing shortage and either they will have to be enlarged or additional facilities constructed.

Are we going to say today that men like Jim Bennett, who has dedicated his life to this unpleasant work, does not know what he is talking about? Are we going to say that our colleagues in the House and on the other side of the Capitol do not know what they are talking about after just recently seeing these conditions first hand? Are we going to say to the Federal judges who carry out the mandates of this Congress that they are wrong when they say we need this institution? Are we going to wait until the accident happens before we take out the insurance? With this request being denied four times, who do you think will get the blame if we have a prison riot—Congress, of course.

With our population growing 5 million a year, there is not a person that can deny we will be having a steady increase of prisoners from here on out. Why wait until we have killed several people like this warden in Montana and caused many times the cost of the prison in property damage? Can we spend over \$40 billion a year for defense of a possible foreign enemy and fail to spend \$2 million to protect the American people from real enemies here at home? It does not make sense.

How can we reconcile our reasoning when we allow J. Edgar Hoover over \$114 million in this same bill for 1 year to go out and apprehend hardened criminals and then deny Mr. Bennett the funds with which to keep them for many years. It does not make sense.

Furthermore, I can recall voting for a bill a few days ago allowing \$25 million that was not even requested in the budget to construct a new office building here in Washington. Is an office building more important than a place to confine murderers, dope peddlers, saboteurs, rapists, or other types of hardened criminals? I do not think so, and

I am sure my colleagues will agree there is no comparison. Therefore, I beg the Chairman and Members of this Committee to go along with this project before it is too late.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7346) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, OHIO

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 185) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby extends its felicitations and best wishes to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of such university.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. SCHENCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, first, permit me to express my personal appreciation, along with that of the president, the board of trustees, the faculty, the students, and all of the alumni of Miami University for your approval of this House concurrent resolution honoring Miami University on this occasion of the celebration of its sesquicentennial anniversary. This resolution could not have been considered, Mr. Speaker, without your full cooperation together with that of the majority leader, the Honorable John W. McCormack; the minority leader, the Honorable Charles A. Halleck; the chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, the Honorable Emanuel Celler; the ranking minority member of that committee, the Honorable William M. McCulloch; and the Parliamentarian of the House, the Honorable Lewis Deschler. I am deeply grateful to all of you, Mr. Speaker, and to all my colleagues here in the House of Representatives of the United States for your unanimous action in approving this resolution.

By way of giving some background historical information on Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, Mr. Speaker, permit me to recite some facts leading up to its founding and establishment.

Miami University was the second State university in the old Northwest Territory, provided for under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. In other

words, this institution was a land-grant university, not under the terms of the Morrill Act of 1862, but under the terms of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

The U.S. Congress on July 23, 1787, enacted an ordinance authorizing the Board of Treasury to contract with any person for the balance of land west of the Scioto River and including a provision that not more than two complete townships within a tract of land were to be given perpetually "for the purposes of an university."

On August 29, 1787, John Cleves Symmes petitioned the Congress for the purchase of land north of the Ohio River lying between the Little Miami and the Great Miami Rivers. In this petition he asked that in place of two townships that one be assigned "for the benefit of an academy."

A contract of sale was drawn up between the Board of Treasury and John Cleves Symmes on October 15, 1788, granting Symmes and his associates land between "the Great River Miami" and the "River Miami" north of the Ohio River for the sum of \$82,198 with the provision that after the land was surveyed a further sum of \$82,198 would be paid. These rivers drain the area now forming all or part of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts of Ohio with a present population of nearly 3 million people.

By act of April 12, 1792, under the new Federal Constitution, Congress authorized President Washington to make certain changes in the 1788 contract to accommodate the recent Indian treaty and to provide for land to be known as Fort Washington.

By act of May 5, 1792, the President of the United States was authorized to grant letters patent in the name of the United States to John Cleves Symmes and his associates in accordance with the contract of 1788 at two-thirds of a dollar per acre. It was this statute which first provided that the land grant should include one complete township in accordance with the Northwest Ordinance of October 7, 1787, for the purpose of establishing an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning.

On September 30, 1794, President Washington consented to an alteration in the boundaries of the Symmes patent. The actual patent was issued September 13, 1794, and included the provision for one township to be held in trust for the purpose of establishing an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning.

After Ohio became a State in 1803, the State legislature assumed responsibility for making sure that John Cleves Symmes would set aside a township of land for the support of an academy. Such a law was passed by the State legislature April 15, 1803.

Finally, on February 17, 1809, the State legislature created Miami University and provided that one complete township in the State of Ohio in the district of Cincinnati was to be vested in Miami University for its use, benefit, and

support. A commission of three men was set up to locate the university. In 1810 the legislature provided that Miami University should be located in Butler County within a township of land to be known as Oxford Township, and empowering the trustees to lay out a town of Oxford.

Miami University, Mr. Speaker, is located in beautiful Oxford, Ohio, and is a very important center of education and culture. Its achievements are legion because its graduates are known throughout the world for their accomplishments in many professional fields. Some 6,000 resident students are currently enrolled in the several schools which make up Miami University. Several additional thousands of students are enrolled in off-campus centers which are located in areas throughout the great Miami Valley.

It would be impossible to do justice to all the famous graduates of this great school. Benjamin Harrison, 23d President of the United States, graduated from Miami in 1852. Robert D. Stanton was Lincoln's Secretary of War. White-law Reid was a noted journalist and diplomat. John Shaw Billings became director of the New York Public Library and persuaded Andrew Carnegie to build libraries across the Nation.

One of my own ancestral relatives, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, graduated from Miami in 1827 and served in the Congress here, representing this same congressional district as early as 1843. Though not a graduate, William Holmes McGuffey came to Miami in 1825 to occupy the chair of ancient languages and wrote 6 books which sold 120 million copies and made the author's name a household word.

More recent nationally known graduates are:

Earl Blaik, class of 1918, longtime West Point football coach, who recently became a vice president of AVCO Manufacturing Co.

Dr. Katharine J. Densford, class of 1914, for 29 years head of the world's first university school of nursing at the University of Minnesota.

Bergen Evans, author, professor, and TV personality.

Gen. John Edwin Hull, U.S. Army, retired, former supreme commander of United States and United Nations forces for the Far East.

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, 1958 Priestley medal winner who is retiring as board chairman of Abbott Laboratories.

Oxford, Ohio, is located in the Third Congressional District, the district I now have the high honor and great privilege of representing here in the Congress of the United States. I am understandably proud of the outstanding accomplishments and achievements of this great institution of learning, Miami University; and I am grateful for the action here today in honoring and congratulating this university during the celebration of its sesquicentennial anniversary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 26, 1959
86th-1st, No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee voted to report USDA appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to provide for centennial celebration of establishment of USDA and land-grant colleges. House Rules Committee cleared bill to extend Reorganization Act. House debated State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate debated D. C. appropriation bill. Sen. Bridges and others submitted and Sen. Bridges discussed measure to require submission of a balanced budget.

HOUSE

- 1. REORGANIZATION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5140, to extend the time to June 1, 1961, during which reorganization plans transmitted by the President to Congress under the Reorganization Act of 1949 may take effect. pp. 8218, 8259
- 2. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960.** Concluded debate on this bill, H. R. 7343 (pp. 8219-26). The vote on passage of the bill was postponed until today, May 27 (p. 8226).
- 3. CONTRACTS.** Began and concluded debate on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 4 years, until June 30, 1963 (pp. 8227-48). Pending at

the conclusion of debate was a motion by Rep. Simpson, Pa., to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instruction to report the bill back with an amendment providing for a 2-year extension of the Act. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until today, May 27 (p. 8248).

4. ACCOUNTING; PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6134, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years (H. Rept. 386). p. 8259
5. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement for the following watersheds:
French Creek, Wash., and Marshland, Wash.; to Agriculture Committee. p. 8259
Tobesofkee Creek, Ga., Big Blue, Ill., and Shoal Creek, Ill.; to Public Works Committee. p. 8259
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. Both Houses received from the President a copy of an agreement between the U. S. and Canada for cooperation on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes. pp. 8141, 8219
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that, in addition to votes on passage of the general government matters and State-Justice appropriation bills and on extension of the Renegotiation Act, the bill to extend the Reorganization Act will be considered today, May 27; that the Commerce appropriation will be considered on Thurs., and there will be no rollcall votes on Thurs. or Mon. p. 8248

SENATE

8. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Keating urged a "return to private initiative and free enterprise competition" for farmers and inserted an article, "Piling Surplus on Surplus," critical of the present farm program and asking elimination of parts of the price support program. pp. 8176-7
9. FOOD COSTS. Sen. Proxmire commended the farmers in "improving his efficiency and in cutting farm costs and food prices in the process and inserted an article, "Living Costs Equal High, But Food Prices Decline." p. 8179
10. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4012, to provide for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the land-grant colleges and State universities and the establishment of the USDA (S. Rept. 326). p. 8151
11. POSTAGE RATES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported ^{without amendment} H. R. 5212, to revise the minimum charge on pieces of mail of odd sizes and shapes (S. Rept. 328). pp. D397, 8151
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Debated H. R. 5676, the D. C. appropriation bill, and agreed to the committee amendments en bloc. Debated Sen. Morse's amendment to increase the appropriation by \$700,000 over the committee figure of \$133,000 for school lunches for D. C. children. The committee figure, Morse stated, would feed "about 1,000 of the neediest youngsters," while his amendment would provide "free lunches to the neediest 7,000 elementary pupils." pp. 8182-9, 8192-8210

and one with the Government of Turkey. I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying authoritative copies of the signed agreements, a copy of three joint letters from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of these documents, and copies of my memoranda in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 26, 1959.

USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

To the Congress of the United States.

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting herewith to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of an Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. The agreement was signed in Washington on May 22, 1959, by the Acting Secretary of State on behalf of the Government of the United States and the Ambassador of Canada to the United States on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Proceeding from the authority contained in Public Law 85-479 approved by the President July 2, 1958, which amended the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the agreement was negotiated for the purpose of advancing the extent of cooperation between the two countries in their common defense, particularly in the vital field of the military applications of atomic energy.

The agreement is predicated on the determination that the common defense and security of the United States and Canada will be advanced by the cooperation envisaged therein, and takes into account that our countries are participating together in an international defense arrangement. The exchanges of information and transfers of equipment provided for in the agreement will substantially contribute to the capability of the United States and Canada to meet their mutual defensive responsibilities already closely shared.

I am also transmitting a copy of the Acting Secretary of State's letter accompanying authoritative copies of the signed agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of this agreement, and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 26, 1959.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD and add to my remarks appearing on page 7430 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 18.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 53]

Avery	Green, Oreg.	Norrell
Betts	Healey	O'Konski
Bowles	Hiestand	Perkins
Bray	Holland	Powell
Brewster	Jackson	Preston
Canfield	Jarman	Reece, Tenn.
Casey	Johnson, Md.	Rivers, S.C.
Ceaser	Jones, Mo.	Santangelo
Chen	Karsh	Saylor
Clark	Kilburn	Sheppard
Curtis, Mass.	Kluczynski	Sher
Dorn, N.Y.	Lafore	Spence
Downing	Laird	Taylor
Flynn	Landrum	Tollefson
Fogarty	McMillan	Watts
Frelinghuysen	Mason	Wharton
Garmatz	Moeller	Winstead
Glenn	Moore	Withrow
Grant	Nix	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 376 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 7343, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY] on which a point of order had been reserved by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAY: On page 19, line 20, immediately preceding "For" insert the following: "For construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$2,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York insist on his point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, having had an opportunity to examine the precedents in regard to the present situation, I withdraw the point of order at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York withdraws his point of order.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out to the Committee what the subcommittee has done on this question of the prisons. This bill includes the full amount requested for the operation of the prisons of \$41,600,000. I consider that the amendment that the gentleman from Illinois has submitted is a very important one, but I think the whole picture should be shown here. As I have said, the committee has recommended in this bill \$41,600,000 which is the full amount of the budget request less the \$9 million for the new maximum security institution. This \$41,600,000 is for the maintenance and operation of 32 institutions in the United States and the 5 jails and 1 camp in Alaska.

The amount allowed is \$3,156,000 over the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the last fiscal year. This provides for the reactivation and full operation of the Federal correctional institution at Sandstone, Minn., beginning July 1959. With the operation of this prison at Sandstone, Minn., there will be an additional population there of 600 or more prisoners which will relieve some of the crowding in the other prisons. In addition, there is a new camp at Safford, Ariz. We appropriated funds for that last year. This year there will be a new camp activated in South Carolina with a capacity of 200 prisoners. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the subcommittee has recognized the need for these additional facilities at Sandstone and has appropriated the money for them, and also for the camps. We believe that the amounts appropriated here are sufficient to carry on at least for the next fiscal year.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GRAY. I am sure the Committee appreciates the remarks of the distinguished gentleman who has made a great contribution as a member of this committee and in the Congress, but I would like to call your attention to page 26 of the hearings, if I may. The Attorney General testified before your committee in April of this year. I would like to quote his testimony. The Attorney General said:

Reactivation of the Sandstone facility and establishment of the new camps at Safford, Ariz., and Greenville, S.C., will partially correct the overcrowded conditions in the minimum and medium custody-type institutions. The penitentiaries handling the more dangerous and assaultive long-termers will, however, be afforded no relief since all those who could be transferred to camps and farms have already been moved out to make room for the increasing number of bank robbers, kidnapers, and racketeers being committed by the courts.

Mr. BOW. As the gentleman well knows, he has had time to speak on his amendment. But, since he has referred to this statement by the Attorney General, may I say that while what the gentleman has quoted here from the Attorney General is true, some of these prisoners will be moved. However, on the basis of the testimony before the committee, we believe it justified leaving this out for this year because the reactivation of these camps will mean that some of the less dangerous criminals will be moved from the maximum security prisons into those camps to make room for the more dangerous prisoners.

Mr. GRAY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BOW. I am sorry but I must decline to yield further since the gentleman has had time of his own. But, I should like to submit to the House that with this amount of \$41,600,000 for the Federal prisons this year and the creation of a new prison at Sandstone with a capacity of 600 there and a capacity of 200 in another place, we have, I believe, given a sufficient amount of money this year to meet the needs and, furthermore, we certainly can consider the new maximum security prison next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] is recognized for a minute and a half.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I very much favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY]. I believe that no one in the House has manifested or expressed greater desire for economy than I; and I would not support this amendment, or urge others to support it, if the amount contained therein had not been actually recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; and also by the Department of Justice. The administration favored this project and supported an amount, I believe, almost five times the sum—\$9,875,000 in fact—now asked by this amendment.

I hope very much that the committee will vote for the amendment; and I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that I would like to have added to his time, any part left of my minute and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] for a minute and a half.

Mr. YATES. May I be recognized following the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK]?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MACK].

(Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am very familiar with the problem confronting us today. I introduced a similar amendment to the appropriation bill 3 years ago. I understand this request for a prison was first made by the Bureau of Prisons some 7 years ago. It has been included in the budget request for the last 3 years but has never been included by the House committee. I have before me today a copy of the report. In the report the committee has stated that they have included all of the appropriations for the Bureau of Prisons with the exception of this facility; and they have given no excuse for not including this Federal maximum security prison in this appropriation.

In my humble opinion there is no valid reason for its not being included. We have not built a new Federal institution of the maximum security type for 57 years. Alcatraz is 90 years old and it is high time that we provided the facilities that the Bureau of Prisons say they need to maintain this magnificent record of no riots and no major difficulty in any of the Federal institutions.

I am hoping that the committee will support the amendment offered by my colleague. I think we should have this prison in order to maintain the fine record of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. We have the finest prison system in the world. Let's keep it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JENNINGS] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

(Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. YATES, and Mr. COAD yielded their time to Mr. GRAY.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY] for 6 minutes.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity once again to bring to you and my colleagues this most important subject. When the committee arose on yesterday we had discussed the great need for constructing a maximum security Federal prison. I presented to you on yesterday many statements including one from the great Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, Mr. James V. Bennett, who has dedicated his life to taking care of criminals incarcerated in Federal penitentiaries under laws passed by this Congress.

I told the committee on yesterday from the testimony of Mr. Bennett and others that we are facing a dangerous situation this very hour, a threat to the American people of riots.

You say it cannot happen. I have here before me, and I showed them to you yesterday, four clippings from newspapers in my district published in the past 30 days:

"Rioting Convicts Hold 23 Hostages; Threaten Death."

"Troops Storm Prison and Free Hostages."

"Convicts To Kill Hostages if Troops Rush Montana Prison."

"Troops Riot in Tennessee."

That has happened in the past 30 days and it can be repeated any time.

You have been told of the capacity of the Federal penitentiaries in the United States. That means the number of prisoners we can safely handle.

Over here you have in red the number of prisoners on hand (pointing to chart). We had in 1955 an excess of prisoners. That means putting a hardened criminal in the same cell with a first offender. In 1957 we had the same capacity, more prisoners. Over here we have the same capacity, with the exception of Sandstone, Minn., that the gentleman from Ohio pointed out is going to be reactivated. Incidentally, the Sandstone, Minn., prison does not even have a wall around it. How can it be considered a maximum security penitentiary? We still have over 3,000 prisoners with no safe place to put them.

If my amendment is adopted and construction starts tomorrow, it will take 3 years to build this institution, and by 1963, including the Sandstone capacity, which will be pointed out by the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. ROONEY, we will have twice as many prisoners as we have places to put them.

What happens when you put five or six bank robbers, rapists and hardened criminals in the same cell with some young man from your town who steals an automobile and takes it across the State line? He serves a year while he is incarcerated with these hardened criminals. He gets out and the next time he robs a bank, then he kills one of your merchants.

This is an important situation. I am not asking you to appropriate this \$2 million just to help my district or someone else's district. I am telling you that the director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, the Attorney General, the President of the United States, and everyone else has pleaded with the Congress on four different occasions for money to construct this institution. I can tell you the main reason why this has not been done, but I am not going to indulge in personalities.

The challenge is upon us. If we have a riot who are they going to blame? They are going to blame the Congress of the United States because they came down here on four separate occasions and said: "We not only need this but it is imperative that we have this new prison built as soon as possible."

I pointed out the statement of members of the Judiciary Committee on the Senate side who personally inspected the Federal institutions and came back and issued a unanimous report, of all the Republicans and Democrats on the committee, saying that it is an imperative situation. It is critical. We must build this maximum security institution.

The gentleman from New York is going to tell you that Sandstone, Minn., will be reactivated. He could tell you

that there are other prison camps throughout the United States, including a Federal Army camp, that can be reactivated; but those are not maximum security penitentiaries. As I said before the Sandstone institution does not even have a wall around it.

You have heard about the Jackson case in Virginia where two little babies and their parents were killed. If that man is caught, do you want to send him to Sandstone, Minn., where they do not have a wall around the institution? That is what they are going to ask you to do by defeating this amendment. They will tell you that the committee has been generous, they are going to tell you that a camp out in California may be made available, but again I repeat, they are not maximum security penitentiaries and they will not hold these bank robbers, murderers, dope peddlers, these hardened criminals. That is all in the testimony. Anyone who will read this testimony will not have any doubt in their mind but what this prison is not only needed but if it is not provided we are facing the danger of a major riot.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. I want to point out one thing. The gentleman has already pointed it out. They are going to take them against their good judgment from some of these maximum security institutions and put them into other camps. We are going to have people in these other camps who will escape, causing damage and loss of life. I think it is very imperative that we get maximum security institutions that will hold all the people who should be in them as soon as possible. I am very much for the amendment.

Mr. GRAY. I thank the gentleman and I might point out that he is a former sheriff. He knows a lot about criminology, he knows all about these penal institutions.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that my amendment be adopted and I guarantee you will be taking a safe course.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I've seldom take the well of the House, but this matter is so important to me that I could not let this opportunity go by without saying a word on it. Here is a piece of legislation that the Bureau of Prisons recommends. Jim Bennett, one of the finest men that I have ever known, has recommended this legislation. The Bureau of the Budget has also recommended this legislation. And, as a former sheriff I know this prison is badly needed, and it rather embarrassing for Jim Bennett to ask for a prison that is badly needed and also have the Bureau of the Budget recommend an appropriation for same only to have this committee ignore their request. Some day there will be a prison break and people will be killed and I, for one, do not want to be responsible for that.

Mr. Chairman, I am for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect and admiration for my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY], the author of the pending amendment. He has worked hard on this proposition, and I know that in doing so he feels he is doing the proper thing in the best interests of the people of his congressional district, because he has unfortunately wide unemployment in his area in southern Illinois. But, that is not the issue here. This prison may very well never be located in the State of Illinois; not alone in Mr. GRAY's congressional district, because the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice will not tell the Congress exactly where they will locate the proposed new institution. Of the half dozen sites that have been investigated by the Bureau of Prisons, we find that one of them is in Kentucky and two of them are in Missouri.

Now, let us get to the issue: the question of whether or not the American taxpayers need a new prison. It appears that we are having a few little snowflakes cast in our eyes here today, because the pending amendment carries an amount of only \$2 million, and everybody knows that the new prison would cost \$10 million, and in order for the Bureau of Prisons to proceed with it, they would have to have the money at the present time, not next year.

Now, the matter of individual cells has been mentioned by my distinguished friend from Illinois. Let me say that I have sent many a rapist and murderer to State's prison, but I never contemplated that he had to have an individual cell or an individual bed. As far as I am concerned, if officers in the U.S. Coast Guard at sea in a Government vessel have to sleep in tiered bunks, I do not see why these rapists and murderers that he talks about have to be given an individual cell with an individual bed.

The committee believes that there are enough facilities to take care of the prison population. At the present time, and in the present system, Alcatraz is away below normal capacity. There are 270 prisoners in Alcatraz, which has a normal capacity of 336 prisoners. At Chillicothe, Ohio, there are 1,198 prisoners and they have a normal capacity of 1,451 prisoners. The reformatory at El Reno, Okla., is 138 below capacity. The same situation applies in regard to Springfield, Englewood, Florence, Montgomery, and Tucson present installations.

Now, in order to amply take care of the needs of the Federal prison system, the Committee on Appropriations has brought to the floor for your consideration a bill containing an increase of almost \$11 million for the Department of Justice, 55 percent or \$6,056,000 of which is for the Bureau of Prisons. The committee has allowed every other single request for the Bureau of Prisons, 100 cents on the dollar, other than in regard to this expensive new institution, the location of which they will not divulge. The committee has pro-

vided in this bill alone almost \$2 million to reactivate a modern prison, a building newer than the New House Office Building, at Sandstone, Minn., with a capacity of at least 600 prisoners, which will be in full operation on July 1. Some inmates are already there. We have allowed funds for a new prison camp at Safford, Ariz., with a capacity of 250 prisoners. In addition to that, we have allowed funds for a new camp in South Carolina with a capacity of 200 prisoners. Then lo and behold, we came across this, and this was not given to us by the Department of Justice or by the Bureau of Prisons. We happened to learn of it ourselves and have it right here in writing. At the present time there are negotiations well underway, unknown to the Congress or to the Committees on Appropriations, to take over certain military permanent-type disciplinary barracks.

I am now referring to permanent prison buildings. These are not cantonments or hastily constructed buildings; these are permanent disciplinary military barracks at Lompoc, Calif. The Bureau of Prisons proposes to take over these disciplinary barracks, these permanent buildings, and they will have a capacity for 1,345 additional prisoners. Now, if with all of these new installations which will accommodate at least 2,395 additional prisoners, they are not able to take care of our prison population, I just do not know where we stand. Must we have a brandnew single-cell one-bed accommodation for the rapist and murderer the gentleman talks about?

I am going to show you the elaborate highly expensive program that they have in mind in regard to Federal prisons. They want a new western youth center; they want a new set of juvenile institutions; they want a new eastern youth center; they want a new West Coast penitentiary; they want a neuropsychiatric center for Federal prisoners, a West Coast institution for women, a new medium custody institution and a detention jail in Chicago. These are their plans as set forth in their elaborate brochure. I think we can do without a good part of this program for our rapists and murderers—to provide them with brandnew buildings, furniture, dining hall and accommodations—until the budget is balanced; inflation stemmed and the national debt reduced.

It may be interesting to make that the prison proposed to be constructed by the terms of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois is supposed to be for maximum custody prisoners. As of January 29, 1959, there were in the following U.S. penitentiaries, maximum custody institutions, 1,049 minimum custody prisoners, as follows: Atlanta, 124; Leavenworth, 212; Lewisburg, 266; McNeil Island, 235; and at Terre Haute, 212. And among these minimum custody prisoners were bootleggers, violators of the immigration laws, clean-cut gentlemen forgers and embezzlers, and violators of the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest in the interest of economy this amendment should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. GRAY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 127, noes 49.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

United States Information Agency

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personnel effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Govern-

ment Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$101,557,300, of which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$75,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201(c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481(c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman, or the ranking minority member, or any member on the subcommittee, a few questions concerning the informational media guaranty program. From the hearings it is indicated that this has been a pretty lush subsidy for a number of film producers and publishers; is that somewhat correct?

Mr. ROONEY. Probably so. Does the gentleman suggest I elaborate?

Mr. GROSS. I note that a gentleman by the name of Eric Johnston appeared before the subcommittee as a lobbyist for the Motion Picture Export Association of America. Does the gen-

tleman from New York know whether this is the same Eric Johnston who was selected by the White House to crank up the administration propaganda machine a year or so ago and put over the trade agreements extension, the results of which are now coming home to haunt American industry and labor?

Mr. ROONEY. I know he is the same gentleman who does not agree at all at the moment with his friend, the President of the United States, with regard to funds for this program because the President asked the Congress for \$3.5 million while Mr. Johnston wants \$16 million of the taxpayers' money for it.

Mr. GROSS. Well, that is not very much of an increase; is it?

Mr. ROONEY. I think it is substantial.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield briefly.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Are you quibbling over that?

Mr. GROSS. Over how much?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did he not say it was a \$16 million increase from something about \$1 million or \$1.5 million?

Mr. GROSS. I found out yesterday, when I tried repeatedly to cut this bill, that you cannot quibble over these small amounts like \$16 million or even \$48 million.

The Motion Picture Export Association has been given a pretty good ride on the informational media gravy train; is that not correct?

Mr. ROONEY. You might take it that that is so.

Mr. GROSS. Then Mr. Eric Johnston was not exactly a disinterested party when he became the front man for the White House in doing a propaganda job on the Congress and on the Nation in connection with foreign trade; was he?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe he did act for the White House.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know whether Mr. Johnston is the lobbyist only for this export film outfit?

Mr. ROONEY. It is my understanding that he also represents the Motion Picture Association of America.

Mr. GROSS. But he was not simply representing the export association too when he appeared before your subcommittee to testify; is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I thought he was representing all the motion picture producers who are members of the association.

Mr. GROSS. Along with the publishers, the magazine publishers and some newspaper publishers, they not only have their feet in the trough, but they have them in clear up to the knees in this informational media business.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not suggest the gentleman from Iowa is exaggerating in that respect. I think the gentleman is entitled to make that statement if he feels it is correct. I do not know whether I would agree with the gentleman entirely—maybe it goes up beyond the knees.

Mr. GROSS. I notice that Time magazine and Readers Digest and a score

or more of film producers have been taking millions of dollars; is that not correct? Your hearings in page after page and in page after page in small type indicate that they have been taking millions of dollars. Can the gentleman tell me offhand how much this is costing the taxpayers of this country, this informational media guarantee program?

Mr. ROONEY. One cannot exactly tell, I must say to the gentleman, but it is generally admitted by everybody that at least \$10 million of the taxpayers' money has gone down the drain in subsidies. What they call the "impairment" of the fund amounts to \$15,993,830 as of June 30, 1958.

Mr. GROSS. \$10 million out of how much?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman wants an answer, I shall try to give an answer.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I do want an answer.

Mr. ROONEY. As the result of this program, these motion picture companies and book companies turn over the foreign currencies that they receive for sales in certain countries abroad to the U.S. Treasury and get nice fresh American dollars for them. The Treasury then holds the foreign currencies. Now, all of these currencies have not gone down the drain. There are still some millions of them in the U.S. Treasury which might at some conceivable future time be worth so much, or such and such a part of a dollar. But, at the present time, it is acknowledged that about \$10 million has been written off.

Mr. GROSS. Out of how much of the total involved?

Mr. ROONEY. The total authorized program was \$28 million—and, incidentally, this program was started without any action on the part of the Committee on Appropriations in this body or in the other body. This was done through a public debt transaction in order to get around the appropriations committees. The fund has borrowed \$20,191,000 through February 28, 1959.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New York did not get very good answers, although he tried hard in the hearings, to find out who produced the films entitled "Fundamentals of Tennis" and "Fundamentals of Square Dancing"; is that right?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from New York got answers sufficiently good enough to cause the committee to be in unanimous agreement on the amount of \$2.5 million rather than the amount of \$16 million, which Mr. Johnston requested.

Mr. GROSS. Again I want to compliment the gentleman for the economies he effected but I still insist that he did not get very much enlightenment as to who produced them. I just wonder if it is the same outfit, headed by Eric

Johnston, that put over these two little dandies—the "Fundamentals of Square Dancing" and the "Fundamentals of Tennis" at a cost of several hundred or maybe a few thousand dollars for foreign consumption.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman is confused.

Mr. GROSS. No, I am not confused.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman may be confusing the films which are involved in the regular USIA film program and the sort of Hollywood films which are subsidized with the taxpayers money in the informational media guarantee program.

Mr. GROSS. At any rate Eric Johnston is doing very well indeed, is he not, representing these film people?

Mr. ROONEY. He looked very well the last time I saw him. Incidentally, he speaks very well of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Who—me? I am surprised to hear it.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I would like to reserve a point of order to the language on page 30 appearing in lines 2 and 3, and reading: "without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to state to the gentleman from Ohio that the point of order comes too late. We have already had debate on this particular section.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to use this time to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the committee, or anyone else who can advise, as to why the language on page 30, lines 2 and 3 "without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322," is in the bill. This particular language exempts the U.S. Information Agency from complying with the very necessary and important provision of the law which provides that the price paid by the Federal Government for newspaper advertising shall not exceed commercial rates charged to private individuals. I wonder why the agency should desire to pay any more than the commercial rate to individuals on advertising in foreign newspapers.

Mr. ROONEY. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio that this law to which he made reference originally applied to advertising in newspapers and so forth in the United States. When it came to buying advertising in foreign newspapers abroad it became impossible to obtain the sworn affidavits required under the provisions of the law; they just could not get them abroad. Some years back, therefore, this language was inserted in this appropriation bill so that the U.S. Information Agency could obtain advertising abroad.

I may say, however, that a law has since been enacted which changes the situation and makes this language superfluous. To let it stand as it is right now, as it stands on page 30 of the present bill, will not do anybody the slightest bit of harm. A point of order against it is futile, for it just does not achieve any purpose; it would not save the taxpayer a dollar.

Mr. VANIK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Has line 20 on page 31 of the bill been read?

The CHAIRMAN. The bill has been read down to line 7 on page 33.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 31, line 20, strike out "\$75,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I will not take much time. This is simply an amendment striking out \$75,000 for another representation allowance. This is not explained in the bill. I do not know whether it is for Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, or 7 Up. I think it ought to be stricken in the interests of the taxpayers.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Is there an amendment pending at the Clerk's desk?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. May we not have the amendment reported?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the Clerk will again report the Gross amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I will again explain to the gentleman that this \$75,000 is a representation allowance, and I say again I do not know whether this is for Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, or 7 Up, or what do you call it—Squirt.

Mr. ROONEY. Schweppes.

Mr. GROSS. Schweppes. This is another \$75,000 for representation allowance. I am opposed to it. I hope the amendment is adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 3 minutes, the committee to be recognized for the last 2.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I was perhaps a bit too facetious when we had under consideration an amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa to strike out an entertainment item of \$1,000 for the exchange program. I told the Committee of the Whole that it was for Coca Cola. I hope that everybody realized that I was kidding a bit on yesterday and that the fund of \$1,000 was for usual entertainment expenses.

This \$75,000 to which the gentleman has directed his amendment is justified in the opinion of the committee. It is a reduction from the amount of \$135,000 requested in the budget estimate. As a matter of fact the amount \$75,000 is

\$15,000 below the amount approved by the Congress for this purpose in the current year. I feel that the Information Agency with its problems of representation all over the world is entitled to this \$75,000. The committee has always done its best to keep these representation funds within proper and reasonable limits. The gentleman from Iowa will agree to that. The Committee of the Whole, I think, will agree that the Appropriations Committee has been reasonable in this instance. So, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provision of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,145,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 34, line 9, strike out "\$25,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this as a \$25,000 appropriation for more so-called representation. I believe this is the last one in the bill.

I have tried to do what I thought was my duty in offering amendments to strike out all of these appropriations for Coca-Cola, Pesi-Cola, and so forth. This is the last one on this subject that I shall offer.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a program under which the Department of State sends opera stars, symphony orchestras, jazz bands, acrobats, tennis players, and athletic teams and athletes abroad. This is the program under the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956. You will note that it includes the funds for trade fairs, at which we are represented all over the world.

The committee has seen fit to allow \$25,000 under this program for the purpose of entertainment. If the taxpayers must spend a great deal of money to send an opera star to some foreign city, it seems unwise that we do not spend another paltry few dollars to see that she meets everybody in that city and makes a good impression upon

them. This is called "the furthering of American interests" in that country.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I had not quite realized that this was entertainment for the entertainers. I am glad the gentleman gave us that information.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the committee was asked for \$49,800 for this purpose in this part of the bill as well as \$12,000 in connection with the trade missions which were placed over in the Commerce Department appropriation bill under the original setup of the budget as I have previously pointed out the trade missions are back in this bill. So that the committee has actually cut the request from \$61,800 to \$25,000.

I think the action of the committee was reasonable and entirely justified. We saved the taxpayers \$36,800 but I do not believe it would be sensible to deny every nickel of funds for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the pending amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, \$280,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: On page 34, line 11, strike out all of line 11 through and including line 14.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the current political climate that prevails, I am not deluding myself into believing that this amendment will be adopted; however, I can assure you it is offered in good faith and it is most certainly justified, as anyone who will turn to page 1184 and the ensuing 20 pages of the hearings will find.

Dr. Hannah and Mr. Tiffany, representing the Civil Rights Commission, testified before the committee, and in an attempt to justify their position for continuing this Commission, did some of the fanciest broken-field running that I have ever read in a congressional hearing. Why, if you believe what they say, they have 73 people over there who have spent some \$770,000 keeping figures on the number and type of complaints that have come into the Commission.

Now, in the State by State breakdown that they have placed in the hearings, covering the latter part of 1957 and 1958 and up to February 16, 1959, they show 242 complaints from the 11 Deep South States. I am sure they were disappointed to find that they received twice as many from the rest of the country, 496. However, in order to build the number of complaints up as high as possible, they included crank letters, letters from prison inmates, letters from mental institutions, and a vague category called

miscellaneous, and if you add those categories up, you will find that 202 of those complaints fall within those categories.

As of April 30th this year the Commission states that it received 253 sworn voting complaints. Congress appropriated \$777,000 for the fiscal year 1959, so at that rate the taxpayers are footing the bill at the rate of \$3,000 per complaint.

They state they have held four hearings. What these hearings may have accomplished is not at all clear. They held one in New York on housing, one in Atlanta on housing, one in Montgomery, Ala., on voting, and one in Nashville, Tenn., on education. Insofar as I can tell from reading the record of the hearings before this committee, this is the only thing this Commission has done to justify its existence, except to keep a tally of the complaints that it has received.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of economy and in the interest of common sense, this Commission should be permitted to die as of the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It is supposed to wind up in September of this year, is it not?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I believe it is in November, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. GROSS. I think it is September of this year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, these appropriations carry to November 8, I believe. Is that not correct, may I ask the chairman?

Mr. ROONEY. The basic law states that the report shall be submitted to the Congress and to the executive branch on September 9 and that the Commission shall expire 60 days later, or on November 9.

Mr. GROSS. Then, they certainly do not need the amount contained in this bill to wind up their affairs by November, that is, effectively in November, and be completely disbanded in November.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the gentleman, and quite agree with him.

Mr. GROSS. Is that not the contention of the gentleman?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Absolutely. And, I feel if you read the hearings, you will find that any further appropriation for this outfit is completely and wholly unjustified.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes and that the 5 minutes be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the Commission on Civil Rights is a commission composed of six members, all of whom were nominated by the President and confirmed by the other body. They are, indeed, six distinguished men, including two distinguished southerners. Their names and biographies appear be-

ginning at page 1187 of the printed hearings.

The chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, appeared before the committee in behalf of the fellow members of his Commission. The vice chairman is Mr. Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Tex. Another Commissioner is the Honorable John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia. Another Commissioner is Hon. Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida. Another is Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame University, and the sixth one is Mr. George M. Johnson, formerly Dean of Howard University Law School.

Now, these are the distinguished men who comprise this Commission on Civil Rights, a Commission which you should understand is by no means a law enforcement agency. This Commission has no enforcement powers other than the power of subpoena and the authority to turn over the matter of failure to answer one of their subpoenas to the Department of Justice. The Commission was formed only to investigate, study, collect information, find facts and make recommendations. It has no connection with the Department of Justice. It has been functioning just about a year and in that year the Commission has held some hearings.

The primary purpose of this Commission under the law is to submit a final and comprehensive report to the President and the Congress not later than the 9th of September next. This report, because of the limited time the Commission has had, due to delays in the appointment of the members of the Commission, will be confined to matters in connection with voting, housing and education. It is at this particular time, beginning this July 1 and up to September 9 that the Commission needs its full and peak roster of 73 employees in order to carry out the functions which devolve upon it under the law.

Mr. Chairman, I have no idea what is going to be in the Commission's report. The Commission did not indicate to the Committee on Appropriations what they would say in their report. They are presently working on it. Now, the taxpayer has invested in this Commission to date the amount \$777,000. Having expended \$777,000, to cut off the necessary funds for the Commission at this time, in the last few months in which they are to prepare and submit their report would be, to me, a great waste of the taxpayers' money.

The committee has allowed practically every dollar asked for. In order to merely round out the amount, the committee cut the request of \$288,000 to \$280,000.

It is plain good business judgment to go along with this recommended appropriation of \$280,000 so that we may have a report from this Commission, comprised of such learned and distinguished men, on the No. 1 problem in America today.

So, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during the session of the Congress that I first served on the Committee on Appropriations it was my privilege to serve as a member of the committee chairmaned by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. I want to take this time to express to the chairman of this committee, my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the thanks of the people of my district for his diligent service in the Congress. During the time that I served on the committee I was able to observe how he questioned the people who appeared before our committee, how he made them justify the amounts they requested. His knowledge of the work of the agencies kept administrators on their toes and alerted them to the necessity of good administration. His task has always been a difficult and an intricate one. It has been interwoven with international problems and interwoven with a great many domestic misunderstandings at times. But the chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], has always done an outstanding job. He has done that work sincerely. He has worked hard. Having served on his committee I know how hard the members of his committee work with him as chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention two instances particularly where I know the gentleman from New York saved the taxpayers not only a lot of embarrassment but money. I recall one time when I served on that committee when the people of the Information Service wanted to drop crystal sets to people behind the Iron Curtain. For what purpose we were never able to understand. Due to the efforts of Mr. ROONEY, that foolish scheme never developed.

I was pleased to note that in this bill there was no item to settle the claims of persons of Japanese ancestry. The Chairman and other members of his committee were very diligent in urging the Department of Justice to clear up what was a long-delayed and unsavory situation. They did that. They have done their work extremely well. Hearings over the years would disclose numerous incidents all bearing testimony to the common sense and sensible economy of the gentleman from New York.

So, Mr. Chairman, at this time, I again want to express my personal appreciation and also express the same for the people of my district to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] for the very excellent work that he has done in bringing this bill to the floor of the House as he has brought other bills to this House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to very sincerely thank my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, for his most kind remarks. He was indeed a valuable member of this subcommittee during the years he served on it. It was a great loss when he found the opportunity to change to another subcommittee which deals with a subject which is his No. 1 interest, agriculture.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 35, line 24, strike out the word "heretofore."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, as this provision in the bill presently reads, it says:

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

My amendment simply strikes out the word "heretofore." I believe it strengthens the provision and I hope the chairman will accept the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, speaking for myself, I have no objection to the proposed amendment. I do not know whether it achieves anything or not. I think not. But, I would like the gentleman from Iowa to have some sort of a score in this game that we have been playing here today and yesterday. He is a most conscientious Member who studies every bill that comes here to the floor of the House, and I commend him for it. There is no objection on the part of the committee, I now find, and we will accept the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to thank the gentleman for that one word "heretofore".

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise to advise the gentleman or whatever the expression may be—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman be good enough to use the microphone. We cannot hear the gentleman here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Maybe it is not worthwhile hearing.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman once in awhile says something that is worthwhile hearing.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Many thanks, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to advise the gentleman from Iowa or suggest to him that while what the gentleman from New York said, and I know it was

said in good humor, the folks back home evidently appreciate what you have been saying to bring about economy and efficiency, and I hope you continue your efforts.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee concerning section 601 with respect to the possibility that the funds appropriated on page 5 for emergencies in the diplomatic and consular services may be used for the purpose of influencing legislation. Yesterday, we had a similar situation in connection with appropriations to the President. In private conversation the gentleman from New York has indicated that the funds provided on page 5 of this bill may not be used for the purposes of influencing legislation or pressurizing the Congress. I would like to have that very clearly spelled out, otherwise I would feel constrained to offer an amendment similar to the one which was offered yesterday. Would the gentleman from New York indicate whether or not these funds are available for putting pressure on the Congress to enact legislation which the department wishes to have enacted.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is correct in his statement with regard to our conversation. The fund to which he refers is not used and will not be used for the purpose of pressurizing Members of Congress or influencing legislation in one way or another.

Mr. HARDY. I call the attention of the gentleman to a specific situation which was developed by my subcommittee and which, in our opinion, was used for influencing legislation. I want to be sure that at least the legislative history is so spelled out that it will not happen in the future. I call the gentleman's attention particularly to the study which our subcommittee made on the use of these particular funds.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman referring to the Heller report?

Mr. HARDY. No; I am not referring to the Heller report. That was another misuse of similar funds. I am referring to a contract with the National Information Research Service for the conduct of public opinion polls which extended over a 14-year period from 1944 to 1957. The gentleman will probably recall that for those purposes, the Department of State expended almost \$553,000 in that period of time. It is true in the beginning that these polls were used primarily within the Department of State. But subsequently, and specifically in the year 1957, they were given by ICA to the press on a selective basis so that they were in effect, in my judgment, used as propaganda to support mutual security legislation which was then pending.

Does the gentleman recall that situation?

Mr. ROONEY. I do.

Mr. HARDY. Would the gentleman explain, then, how we can legislate so this will not recur?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee has had conversations with those in control of this fund in the State Department, and we have their assurance since this matter was first brought to light as well as the matter of the Heller report, that the fund would not be used for these purposes again.

Mr. HARDY. The Heller report, I may say to the gentleman, in my opinion was not being used to influence legislation.

Mr. ROONEY. No; but that should not have been paid for out of this fund either.

Mr. HARDY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I feel, and I believe the members of my committee do also, that the situation has been rectified.

Mr. HARDY. I take it the gentleman does believe that the use of this fund in the public opinion field and the publication of this matter was in violation of the spirit of the act.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think that the fund should ever have been used for that purpose.

Mr. HARDY. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

(Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Gray amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not the Chair will put them en grosse.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 20, immediately preceding "For" insert the following: "For construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$2,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman going to ask for a rollcall?

Mr. BOW. I am going to ask for a rollcall.

The SPEAKER. The rollcall will have to go over until tomorrow under the agreement heretofore entered into.

FRANCIS E. WALTER: FAITHFUL SERVANT

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I just learned that another birthday has caught up with our colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

It called to mind the record of his able, faithful, patriotic service in the Congress.

During the years it has been my privilege to serve, there has never been a time nor an occasion when a question was ever raised as to either his ability or his wholehearted, devoted effort to serve the best interests of our country.

As chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, our colleague has fearlessly exposed those engaged in subversive activities.

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, he has made an exceptionally outstanding record in his criticism of every tendency by either the courts, the Executive, or the Congress to depart from the principles of the Constitution.

He has always been sympathetic toward the good people of other countries who sought asylum with us. On the question of protecting this country from harm growing out of the indiscriminate acceptance of basically undesirable immigrants, he has never been found at fault. He has never been found absent from his post of guard when criminal or subversive elements sought entry here.

As a champion advocate of the welfare of all of our people, he has never failed us. It is doubtful if any Member of the House in the last 24 years has been so shamefully attacked and abused. But never has he shown the slightest indication of failing to meet in full measure the opportunity, the responsibility, given him by his constituents.

The people of his district and of the country owe him recognition of and ap-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 27, 1959
86th-1st, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated bill to extend Reorganization Act. Rep. Cooley announced that June 1 was not "deadline" for passage of wheat bill. House passed: General government matters appropriation bill. State-Justice appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. REORGANIZATION. Began and concluded debate on H. R. 5140, to extend the time to June 1, 1961, during which reorganization plans transmitted by the President to Congress under the Reorganization Act of 1949 may take effect (pp. 8265-74). Agreed to the committee amendment limiting extension of the Act to June 1, 1961 (as introduced the bill would have extended the Act permanently) (pp. 8272-4). Rep. McCormack announced that further consideration of the bill will be postponed until Tues., June 2 (p. 8282).
2. WHEAT. Rep. Cooley stated that there was "no foundation" for the "general impression that there is some kind of a deadline of June 1 on the enactment of new wheat legislation," that the pending wheat bills "require that the Secretary make the very same proclamation next Monday that he would make if no wheat bill were passed this year," that "there is no reason for extending further the date on which the Secretary makes this announcement, nor is there any reason ... for trying to rush through Congress, merely on account of the June 1 announcement, the wheat legislation which is now pending," and concluded that "the counsel of the Committee on Agriculture has been in touch with high-ranking officials of the Department of Agriculture within the past 2 hours, and they have flatly stated that there is no reason why the Secretary cannot make his scheduled

announcement on June 1 and that they are not in favor of postponing further the date of this announcement." p. 8277

3. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 7176. Rejected, 171 to 229, a motion by Rep. Gross to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee. p. 8262
4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 7343. Rejected a motion by Rep. Williams to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee. pp. 8262-3
5. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Received from this Department a proposed bill authorizing the detail of agricultural attaches to duties in the U. S. without reduction in grade; to Agriculture Committee. p. 8288
6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7155, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. (H. Rept. 399). p. 8288
7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Thurs., May 28, to file reports on the legislative branch and the Defense Department appropriation bills. p. 8261
H. R. 7349, the Department of Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1960, includes \$37,100,000 for forest highways, to be derived from the highway trust fund; provides that unexpended balances as of June 30, 1959, of approximately \$7,100,000 heretofore appropriated for forest highways are to be rescinded and credited to miscellaneous receipts; includes \$300,000 for the Office of Area Development for an increased program of technical assistance and field consultation to State and local groups who request guidance in organizing and carrying out economic development programs; and includes funds for the Census Bureau, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Patent Office, Bureau of Public Roads, National Bureau of Standards, Weather Bureau, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Small Business Administration, and Tariff Commission.
8. CONTRACTS. Passed, 379 to 7, without amendment H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 4 years, until June 30, 1963. Rejected, 153 to 246, a motion by Rep. Simpson to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report the bill back with an amendment extending the Act to Sept. 30, 1961. pp. 8263-5
9. EDUCATION. Rep. Teller submitted and discussed "a comprehensive eight-point legislative program for improving education," including provisions for fellowship grants for post-college research and study, and grants for construction of State and municipal colleges and college research and laboratory facilities. pp. 8277-82
10. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood urged enactment of area redevelopment legislation and inserted a factsheet, "Area Redevelopment Fact Sheet No. 61: New York State." pp. 8282-7
11. STOCKPILING. Received from OCDM a report on the strategic and critical material stockpiling program, July 1 - Dec. 31, 1958. p. 8288



Congressional Record

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 105

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1959

No. 86

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 28, 1959, at 10 a.m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1959

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

II Corinthians 4:8: *We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair.*

O Thou eternal Spirit of the living God, inspire us during this day with a vivid assurance of Thy divine guidance in our search and struggles to find the right solution to life's varied and difficult problems.

Grant that through the discipline of hard experiences and trying circumstances we may learn the needed lessons of patience and perseverance.

May we never yield to moods of defeatism and despair and allow our energies and resources to be weakened and dissipated by fears and anxieties.

Give us the unfaltering confidence that there is a moral and spiritual power in the universe which is working for righteousness and justice, however seemingly frail and feeble our own human efforts and achievements.

Hear us through the merits and mediation of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION 124

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. John Foster Dulles, a former Senator from the State of New York, and a former Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate, at the conclusion of its business today, do adjourn.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 19. An act to provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard.

APPROPRIATION BILLS FOR 1960 FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tomorrow night, that is May 28, to file two reports—one on the appropriation bill for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1960 and the other on the Department of Defense appropriation for fiscal year 1960.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask when it is proposed to bring these bills up?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished majority leader to answer the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my understanding that the legislative appropriation bill will be programed for Monday, and the Defense Department appropriation bill for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. GROSS. I ask this because we need a little time to find out what is in these bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want the gentleman from Iowa to know that I have no

controversy with him at all or with his inquiring mind in this respect, but I am simply answering the gentleman's question to say that it is the intention to program the legislative appropriation bill for Monday and to program the Defense Department appropriation bill for Tuesday and Wednesday. Of course, if the gentleman from Iowa wants to inquire when the bills will be available and the reports and so forth, that is another question.

Mr. GROSS. Can the defense bill be taken up Wednesday so that we might have some time?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is the intention to bring the Defense Department appropriation bill up on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. GROSS. That does not leave very much time, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. You would have 6 days on the defense bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW reserved all points of order on both bills.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 55]

Betts	Harris	Perkins
Boggs	Hiestand	Pillion
Bonner	Holland	Reece, Tenn.
Bray	Johnson, Md.	Spence
Brooks, La.	Jones, Mo.	Taylor
Casey	Kearns	Teague, Tex.
Downing	Laird	Watts
Durham	Landrum	Withrow
Fogarty	Mason	
Hall	O'Konski	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 400 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] to recommit the bill H.R. 7176, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1960.

Without objection, the Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with the recommendation that the committee report the bill forthwith with the following amendment: On page 5, line 10, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following language: "Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be spent in violation of the provisions of section 209."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 171, nays 229, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

YEAS—171

Abbitt	Church	Hechler
Abernethy	Clark	Hemphill
Adair	Coad	Henderson
Alexander	Collier	Hoffman, Ill.
Alford	Colmer	Hoffman, Mich.
Alger	Cunningham	Hogan
Andersen, Minn.	Daniels	Hollifield
Anderson, Mont.	Davis, Ga.	Holt
Ashley	Dent	Jennings
Ashmore	Derwinski	Johansen
Balley	Devine	Johnson, Calif.
Barden	Dingell	Johnson, Colo.
Barr	Dooley	Johnson, Wls.
Barrett	Dorn, S.C.	Kagame
Beckworth	Dowdy	Kee
Bennett, Fla.	Doyle	Kilday
Bennett, Mich.	Dulski	Kilgore
Berry	Fallon	Kling, Calif.
Blatnik	Fascell	Kitchin
Blicht	Feighan	Knox
Bosch	Flynn	Kowalski
Bow	Flynt	Langen
Bray	Foley	Lankford
Breeding	Fountain	Lennon
Brewster	Frazier	Lesinski
Brock	Friedel	Lipscomb
Brooks, Tex.	Gathings	McDonough
Broomfield	George	McGinley
Brown, Ohio	Granahan	McMillan
Budge	Grant	McSweeney
Burdick	Green, Oreg.	Macdonald
Burleson	Green, Pa.	Machrowicz
Byrne, Pa.	Griffiths	Mack, Ill.
Carter	Gross	Martin
Cederberg	Haley	Matthews
Chelf	Hardy	Meador
	Hargis	Metcalf
	Harrison	Meyer

Miller, Clem	Rivers, Alaska	Teague, Tex.
Miller, George P.	Rogers, Fla.	Teller
Monagan	Rogers, Tex.	Thompson, Tex.
Morris, N. Mex.	Roush	Thompson, Wyo.
Moss	Rutherford	Toll
Nix	Santangelo	Tuck
Norrell	Saylor	Ullman
O'Hara, Mich.	Scherer	Utt
Oliver	Scott	Vanik
Pfost	Shipley	Wampler
Poage	Short	Wharton
Poff	Simpson, Ill.	Whitener
Porter	Slack	Whitten
Prokop	Smith, Calif.	Wier
Rains	Smith, Iowa	Williams
Randall	Smith, Kans.	Winstead
Reuss	Smith, Miss.	Wolf
Rhodes, Ariz.	Smith, Va.	Wright
Rhodes, Pa.	Stratton	Young
	Sullivan	
	Teague, Calif.	

NAYS—229

Addonizio	Ford	Multer
Albert	Forrester	Mumma
Allen	Frelinghuysen	Murphy
Andrews	Fulton	Murray
Arends	Gallagher	Natcher
Aspinall	Gary	Nelsen
Auchincloss	Gavin	Norblad
Avery	Gialmo	O'Brien, Ill.
Ayres	Gray	O'Brien, N.Y.
Baker	Griffin	O'Hara, Ill.
Baldwin	Gubser	O'Neill
Barling	Hagen	Osmers
Barry	Halleck	Ostertag
Bass, N.H.	Halpern	Passman
Bass, Tenn.	Harmon	Patman
Bates	Hays	Pelly
Baumhart	Healey	Philbin
Becker	Hebert	Pilcher
Belcher	Herlong	Pirnie
Bentley	Hess	Powell
Boland	Hoeven	Preston
Bolling	Holtzman	Price
Bolton	Horan	Pucinski
Bowles	Kosmer	Quile
Boyle	Huddleston	Quigley
Brademas	Hull	Rabaut
Brooks, La.	Ikard	Ray
Brown, Ga.	Irwin	Rees, Kans.
Brown, Mo.	Jackson	Riehlman
Broyhill	Jarman	Riley
Buckley	Jensen	Roberts
Burke, Ky.	Jonas	Robison
Burke, Mass.	Jones, Ala.	Rodino
Bush	Jund	Rogers, Colo.
Byrnes, Wis.	Karsten	Rogers, Mass.
Cahill	Karth	Rooney
Canfield	Kastenmeier	Roosevelt
Cannon	Keith	Rostankowski
Carnahan	Kelly	St. George
Celler	Keogh	Saund
Chamberlain	Kilburn	Schenck
Chenoweth	King, Utah	Schwengel
Chlupfield	Kirwan	Selden
Coffin	Kluczynski	Shelley
Copelan	Lafore	Sheppard
Conte	Lane	Sikes
Cook	Latta	Simpson, Pa.
Cooley	Levering	Sisk
Corbett	Libonati	Springer
Cramer	Lindsay	Steed
Curtin	Loser	Stubblefield
Curtis, Mass.	McCormack	Taber
Curtis, Mo.	McCulloch	Thomas
Daddario	McDowell	Thompson, La.
Dague	McFall	Thompson, N.J.
Davis, Tenn.	McGovern	Thornberry
Dawson	McIntire	Tollefson
Delaney	Mack, Wash.	Trimble
Denton	Madden	Udall
Derounian	Magnuson	Van Pelt
Diggs	Mahon	Van Zandt
Dixon	Mailliard	Vinson
Dollinger	Marshall	Walnwright
Donohue	May	Wallhauser
Dorn, N.Y.	Marrow	Walter
Downing	Michel	Weaver
Dwyer	Miller, N.Y.	Weis
Edmondson	Milliken	Westland
Elliot	Mills	Westnall
Everett	Minshall	Willis
Evins	Mitchell	Wilson
Farbstein	Montoya	Yates
Fenton	Moore	Younger
Fino	Moorhead	Zablocki
Fisher	Morris, Okla.	Zelenko
Flood	Morrison	
Forand	Moulder	

NOT VOTING—33

Anfuso	Bonner	Durham
Betts	Boykin	Fogarty
Boggs	Casey	Garmatz

Glenn	Laird	Reece, Tenn.
Hall	Landrum	Rivers, S.C.
Harris	Mason	Siler
Hiestand	Moeller	Spence
Holland	Morgan	Staggers
Johnson, Md.	O'Konski	Taylor
Jones, Mo.	Perkins	Watts
Kearns	Pillion	Withrow

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hiestand for, with Mr. Morgan against.
Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Anfuso against.
Mr. Hall for, with Mr. Boggs against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Fogarty against.
Mr. Moeller for, with Mr. Betts against.
Mr. Johnson of Maryland for, with Mr. Kearns against.
Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Holland with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Pillion.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ADDONIZIO, Mr. MOULDER, Mr. CELLER, and Mr. BARRY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1960

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is further consideration of the bill H.R. 7343, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, on which a separate vote is demanded.

Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAY: On page 19, line 20, immediately preceding "For" insert the following: "For construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$2,000,000."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 266, nays 133, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

YEAS—266

Abbitt	Balley	Blatnik
Abernethy	Baker	Blicht
Addonizio	Baldwin	Boland
Albert	Baring	Bolling
Alford	Barr	Bowles
Allen	Barrett	Boyle
Anderson, Mont.	Barry	Brademas
Ashley	Bass, Tenn.	Breeding
Ashmore	Beckworth	Brewster
Ayres	Bennett, Fla.	Brock
	Bennett, Mich.	Brooks, La.

Brooks, Tex.	Harrison	Oliver
Brown, Ga.	Hays	Osmer
Broyhill	Healey	Passman
Buckley	Hibbert	Patman
Burdick	Hechler	Pfost
Burke, Ky.	Hemphill	Philbin
Burke, Mass.	Herlong	Pilcher
Burleson	Hoffman, Ill.	Pirnie
Byrne, Pa.	Hogan	Poage
Carnahan	Hollifield	Powell
Carter	Holtzman	Preston
Celler	Huddleston	Price
Chamberlain	Hull	Prokop
Chelf	Ikard	Pucinski
Chiperfield	Irwin	Rabaut
Church	Jarman	Rains
Clark	Jennings	Randall
Coad	Johnson, Calif.	Reuss
Coffin	Johnson, Colo.	Rhodes, Pa.
Cohelan	Johnson, Wis.	Riley
Collier	Jones, Ala.	Rivers, Alaska
Colmer	Karsten	Roberts
Cook	Kasem	Rodino
Cooley	Kastenmeier	Rogers, Colo.
Daddario	Kee	Rogers, Fla.
Daniels	Kelly	Rogers, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	Kilday	Roosevelt
Davis, Tenn.	Kilgore	Rostenkowski
Dawson	King, Calif.	Roush
Delaney	Kitchin	Rutherford
Dent	Kluczynski	Santangelo
Denton	Kowalski	Saund
Derwinski	Lane	Scott
Diggs	Lankford	Selden
Dingell	Lennon	Shelley
Dollinger	Lesinski	Sheppard
Donohue	Levering	Shipley
Dooley	Libonati	Sikes
Dorn, N.Y.	Lindsay	Simpson, Ill.
Dorn, S.C.	Loser	Sisk
Doyle	McCormack	Slack
Dulski	McDowell	Smith, Iowa
Edmondson	McFall	Smith, Miss.
Elliott	McGinley	Smith, Va.
Everett	McGovern	Springer
Evins	McMillan	Staggers
Fallon	McSween	Steed
Farbstein	Macdonald	Stratton
Fascell	Machrowicz	Stubblefield
Feighan	Mack, Ill.	Teague, Tex.
Fisher	Madden	Teller
Flynn	Matthews	Thomas
Flynt	Merrow	Thompson, La.
Foley	Metcalf	Thompson, N.J.
Forand	Meyer	Thompson, Tex.
Forrester	Michel	Thornberry
Fountain	Miller, Clem	Toll
Frazier	Miller	Trimble
Frelinghuysen	George P.	Tuck
Friedel	Miller, N.Y.	Udall
Gallagher	Mills	Ullman
Gathings	Mitchell	Vanik
Gavin	Monagan	Vinson
George	Montoya	Walter
Glaimo	Moorhead	Wampler
Granahan	Morris, N. Mex.	Weis
Grant	Morris, Okla.	Whitener
Gray	Morrison	Wier
Green, Oreg.	Moss	Williams
Green, Pa.	Moulder	Willis
Griffin	Multer	Winstead
Griffiths	Murphy	Wolf
Hagen	Nix	Wright
Haley	Norrell	Yates
Halpern	O'Brien, Ill.	Young
Hardy	O'Brien, N.Y.	Zablocki
Hargis	O'Hara, Ill.	Zelenko
Harmon	O'Hara, Mich.	
Harris	O'Neill	

NAYS—133

Adair	Brown, Ohio	Fino
Alexander	Budge	Flood
Alger	Bush	Ford
Andersen,	Byrnes, Wis.	Fulton
Minn.	Cahill	Gary
Andrews	Canfield	Gross
Arends	Cannon	Gubser
Auchincloss	Cederberg	Halleck
Avery	Chenoweth	Henderson
Barden	Conte	Hess
Bass, N.H.	Corbett	Hoeven
Bates	Cramer	Hoffman, Mich.
Baumhart	Cunningham	Holt
Becker	Curtin	Horan
Belcher	Curtis, Mass.	Hosmer
Bentley	Curtis, Mo.	Jackson
Berry	Dague	Jensen
Bolton	Derounian	Johansen
Bosch	Devine	Jonas
Bow	Dixon	Judd
Bray	Dowdy	Karth
Broomfield	Dwyer	Keith
Brown, Mo.	Fenton	Keogh

Kilburn	Mumma	Short
King, Utah	Murray	Simpson, Pa.
Kirwan	Natcher	Smith, Calif.
Knox	Nelsen	Smith, Kans.
Lafore	Norblad	Sullivan
Langen	Ostertag	Taber
Latta	Pelly	Teague, Calif.
Lippscomb	Poff	Thomson, Wyo.
McCulloch	Porter	Tollefson
McDonough	Quile	Utt
McIntire	Quigley	Van Pelt
Mack, Wash.	Ray	Van Zandt
Magnuson	Rees, Kans.	Wainwright
Mahon	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wallhauser
Mailhard	Riehlman	Weaver
Marshall	Robison	Westland
Martin	Rooney	Wharton
May	St. George	Whitten
Meador	Saylor	Wildnall
Milliken	Schenck	Wilson
Minshall	Scherer	Younger
Moore	Schwengel	

NOT VOTING—34

Anfuso	Hall	Perkins
Aspinall	Hiestand	Pillion
Betts	Holland	Reece, Tenn.
Boggs	Johnson, Md.	Rivers, S.C.
Bonner	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Mass.
Boykin	Kearns	Siler
Casey	Laird	Spence
Downing	Landrum	Taylor
Durham	Mason	Watts
Fogarty	Moeller	Withrow
Garmatz	Morgan	
Glenn	O'Konski	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Anfuso against.
Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Moeller against.
Mr. Holland for, with Mr. Fogarty against.
Mr. Betts for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland for, with Mr. Hiestand against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Hall with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Durham with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Pillion.

Mr. BAUMHART changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PIRNIE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WILLIAMS moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: On page 34, strike out all of line 11 down through and including line 14.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in the event that the House refuses to go on record on a rollcall vote on this appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and other departments and agencies of Government, I want the record to clearly show that I am opposed to it.

While the Appropriations Committee has made commendable cuts in certain items, there is still far too much money proposed to be spent unnecessarily, especially in the light of a \$288 billion Federal debt and the serious situation with which the U.S. Treasury is confronted in funding obligations already existing.

I am irrevocably opposed to contributions of \$48 million to international organizations, plus \$3.8 million for missions and conferences in connection with these international organizations.

I am opposed to the spending of nearly a million dollars, as proposed in this one bill, for liquor and entertainment. This is an unconscionable raid on the taxpayers.

There are a number of other items in this bill which, with those mentioned, should have been drastically reduced or eliminated altogether. I cannot support this kind of legislation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a brief announcement.

At 1:15 this afternoon there will be three buses in front of the steps of the Capitol on the House side to take Members who desire to attend the funeral services of the late John Foster Dulles at the Washington Cathedral, and from there to return to the House.

EXTENSION OF RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

The SPEAKER. The further unfinished business is the motion to recommit by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] on the bill (H.R. 7086) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

Without objection, the Clerk will again report the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7086 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: On page 1, line 7, strike out "June 30, 1963" and insert "September 30, 1961."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 153, nays 246, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

YEAS—153

Adair	Dixon	Minshall
Alexander	Donohue	Moore
Alger	Dooley	Moss
Ailen	Dorn, N.Y.	Mumma
Andersen,	Dwyer	Nelsen
Minn.	Fenton	Norblad
Arends	Fino	O'Brien, N.Y.
Ashmore	Ford	Osmer
Auchincloss	Frelinghuysen	Ostertag
Avery	Fulton	Pelly
Ayres	Gavin	Philbin
Baker	Griffin	Pirnie
Baldwin	Gross	Poage
Barden	Gubser	Poff
Barry	Halleck	Quile
Bass, N.H.	Halpern	Ray
Bates	Henderson	Rees, Kans.
Baumhart	Hess	Rhodes, Ariz.
Becker	Hoeven	Riehlman
Belcher	Hoffman, Ill.	Robison
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Mass.
Bentley	Holt	Roosevelt
Berry	Horan	St. George
Bolton	Hosmer	Saylor
Bosch	Jackson	Schenck
Bow	Jensen	Scherer
Breeding	Johansen	Schwengel
Broomfield	Jonas	Short
Brown, Ohio	Kasem	Simpson, Ill.
Broyhill	Kastenmeier	Simpson, Pa.
Budge	Keith	Smith, Calif.
Burke, Mass.	Kilburn	Springer
Bush	King, Calif.	Taber
Byrnes, Wis.	Knox	Teague, Calif.
Cahill	Lafore	Thomson, Wyo.
Canfield	Langen	Tollefson
Cederberg	Latta	Utt
Chamberlain	Lindsay	Van Pelt
Chenoweth	Lipscomb	Van Zandt
Chiperfield	McCulloch	Wallhauser
Church	McDonough	Weaver
Coad	McIntire	Weis
Conte	Mack, Wash.	Westland
Corbett	Maililard	Wharton
Cramer	Martin	Whitten
Curtin	May	Widnall
Curtis, Mass.	Meador	Wilson
Curtis, Mo.	Morrow	Winstead
Dague	Michel	Wolf
Derounian	Miller, N.Y.	Younger
Derwinski	Milliken	
Devine		

NAYS—246

Abbitt	Chief	Forrester
Abernethy	Clark	Fountain
Addonizio	Coffin	Frazier
Albert	Cohelan	Friedel
Alford	Collier	Gallagher
Anderson,	Colmer	Gary
Mont.	Cook	Gathings
Andrews	Cooley	George
Ashley	Cunningham	Gialmo
Aspinall	Daddario	Granahan
Baring	Daniels	Grant
Barr	Davis, Ga.	Gray
Barrett	Davis, Tenn.	Green, Oreg.
Bass, Tenn.	Dawson	Green, Pa.
Beckworth	Delaney	Griffiths
Bennett, Fla.	Dent	Hagen
Biatnik	Denton	Haley
Blitch	Diggs	Hardy
Boland	Dingell	Hargis
Bolling	Dollinger	Harmon
Bowles	Dorn, S.C.	Harris
Boyle	Dowdy	Harrison
Brademas	Doyle	Hays
Bray	Dulski	Healey
Brewster	Edmondson	Hibert
Brock	Elliot	Hechler
Brooks, La.	Everett	Hemphill
Brooks, Tex.	Evins	Herlong
Brown, Ga.	Fallon	Hogan
Brown, Mo.	Farbstein	Holifield
Burdick	Fascell	Holtzman
Burke, Ky.	Feighan	Huddleston
Burleson	Fisher	Hull
Byrne, Pa.	Flood	Ikard
Cannon	Flynn	Irwin
Carpanan	Flynt	Jarman
Carter	Foley	Jennings
Celler	Forand	Johnson, Calif.

Johnson, Colo.	Montoya	Santangelo
Johnson, Wis.	Moorhead	Saund
Jones, Ala.	Morris, N. Mex.	Soott
Karsten	Morris, Okla.	Selden
Karth	Morrison	Shelley
Kee	Moulder	Sheppard
Kelly	Multer	Shipley
Keogh	Murphy	Sikes
Kilday	Murray	Sisk
Kilgore	Natcher	Slack
King, Utah	Nix	Smith, Iowa
Kirwan	Norrell	Smith, Miss.
Kitchin	O'Brien, Ill.	Smith, Va.
Kluczynski	O'Hara, Ill.	Staggers
Kowalski	O'Hara, Mich.	Steed
Lane	O'Neill	Stratton
Lankford	Oliver	Stubblefield
Lennon	Passman	Sullivan
Lesinski	Patman	Teague, Tex.
Levering	Pfost	Teller
Libonati	Pilcher	Thomas
Loser	Porter	Thompson, La.
McCormack	Powell	Thompson, N.J.
McDowell	Preston	Thompson, Tex.
McFall	Price	Thornberry
McGinley	Prokop	Toll
McGovern	Pucinski	Trimble
McMillan	Quigley	Tuck
McSweeney	Rabaut	Udall
Macdonald	Rains	Ullman
Machrowicz	Randall	Vanik
Mack, Ill.	Reuss	Vinson
Madden	Rhodes, Pa.	Wainwright
Magnuson	Riley	Walter
Mahon	Rivers, Alaska	Wampler
Marshall	Rivers, S.C.	Whitener
Matthews	Roberts	Wier
Metcalf	Rodino	Williams
Meyer	Rogers, Colo.	Willis
Miller, Clem	Rogers, Fla.	Wright
Miller,	Rogers, Tex.	Yates
George P.	Rooney	Young
Mills	Rostenkowski	Zablocki
Mitchell	Roush	Zelenko
Monagan	Rutherford	

NOT VOTING—34

Anfuso	Glenn	O'Konski
Bailey	Hall	Perkins
Betts	Hiestand	Pillion
Boggs	Holland	Reece, Tenn.
Bonner	Johnson, Md.	Siler
Boykin	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Kans.
Buckley	Kearns	Spence
Casey	Laird	Taylor
Downing	Landrum	Watts
Durham	Mason	Withrow
Fogarty	Moeller	
Garmatz	Morgan	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Morgan against.

Mr. Hiestand for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Betts for, with Mr. Garmatz against.

Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Fogarty against.

Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Boggs against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Watts against.

Mr. Siler for, with Mr. Johnson of Maryland against.

Mr. Pillion for, with Mr. Moeller against.

Mr. Glenn for, with Mr. Hall against.

Mr. Smith of Kansas for, with Mr. Holland against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Bailey with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Withrow.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

[Roll No. 59]

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 379, nays 7, not voting 47, as follows:

YEAS—379

Abbitt	Diggs	Langen
Abernethy	Dingell	Lankford
Adair	Dixon	Latta
Addonizio	Dollinger	Lennon
Albert	Donohue	Lesinski
Alexander	Dooley	Levering
Alford	Dorn, N.Y.	Libonati
Allen	Dorn, S.C.	Lindsay
Andersen,	Dowdy	Lipscomb
Minn.	Doyle	Loser
Anderson,	Dulski	McCormack
Mont.	Dwyer	McCulloch
Andrews	Edmondson	McDonough
Arends	Elliot	McDowell
Ashley	Everett	McFall
Ashmore	Evins	McGinley
Aspinall	Fallon	McGovern
Auchincloss	Farbstein	McIntire
Avery	Fascell	McMillan
Ayres	Feighan	McSweeney
Bailey	Fenton	Macdonald
Baker	Fino	Machrowicz
Baldwin	Fisher	Mack, Ill.
Barden	Flood	Mack, Wash.
Baring	Flynn	Madden
Barr	Flynt	Magnuson
Barrett	Foley	Mahon
Barry	Forand	Mailiard
Bass, N.H.	Forrester	Marshall
Bates	Fountain	Martin
Baumhart	Frazier	Matthews
Becker	Frelinghuysen	May
Beckworth	Friedel	Meador
Belcher	Gallagher	Metcalf
Bennett, Fla.	Gary	Meyer
Bennett, Mich.	Gathings	Miller, Clem
Berry	Gavin	George P.
Bowles	George	Miller, N.Y.
Bowling	Gialmo	Milliken
Bowles	Granahan	Mills
Brademas	Grant	Mitchell
Bray	Green, Oreg.	Monagan
Breeding	Green, Pa.	Montoya
Brewster	Griffin	Moore
Brock	Griffiths	Moorhead
Brooks, La.	Gross	Morris, N. Mex.
Brooks, Tex.	Gubser	Morris, Okla.
Broomfield	Hagen	Morrison
Brown, Ga.	Haley	Moss
Brown, Mo.	Halleck	Moulder
Brown, Ohio	Halpern	Multer
Broyhill	Hardy	Mumma
Budge	Hargis	Murphy
Burdick	Harmon	Murray
Burke, Ky.	Harris	Natcher
Burke, Mass.	Harrison	Nelsen
Burleson	Hays	Nix
Bush	Healey	Norblad
Byrne, Pa.	Hibert	Norrell
Byrnes, Wis.	Hechler	O'Brien, Ill.
Cahill	Hemphill	O'Brien, N.Y.
Cannon	Herlong	O'Hara, Ill.
Carter	Hess	O'Hara, Mich.
Cederberg	Hoeven	O'Neill
Celler	Hoffman, Ill.	Oliver
Chamberlain	Hogan	Osmer
Chief	Holifield	Ostertag
Chenoweth	Holtzman	Passman
Chiperfield	Horan	Patman
Church	Hosmer	Pelly
Coad	Huddleston	Pfost
Coffin	Hull	Philbin
Cohelan	Ikard	Pilcher
Collier	Irwin	Pirnie
Colmer	Jarman	Poage
Conte	Jennings	Poff
Cook	Jensen	Porter
Cooley	Johansen	Powell
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Preston
Cramer	Johnson, Colo.	Price
Cunningham	Johnson, Wis.	Prokop
Curtin	Jonas	Pucinski
Curtis, Mass.	Judd	Quile
Curtis, Mo.	Karsten	Quigley
Dague	Karth	Rabaut
Daniels	Kastenmeier	Rains
Davis, Ga.	Kee	Randall
Davis, Tenn.	Keith	Ray
Dawson	Kelly	Rees, Kans.
Delaney	Keogh	Reuss
Denton	Kilburn	Rhodes, Ariz.
Derounian	Kilday	Rhodes, Pa.
Derwinski	Kilgore	Riehlman
Devine	King, Calif.	Riley
	King, Utah	Rivers, Alaska
	Kirwan	Rivers, S.C.
	Kitchin	Roberts
	Kluczynski	Robison
	Knox	Rodino
	Kowalski	Rogers, Colo.
	Lafore	Rogers, Fla.
	Lane	Rogers, Mass.
		Rogers, Tex.

H. R. 7343

IS BEING FOR THE TYPING OF

THE

AN ACT

TO

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7343

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801–1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the
10 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r);
18 purchase (not to exceed five, of which two shall be for re-
19 placement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
20 and binding outside the continental United States without re-
21 gard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.
22 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms;
24 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
25 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the

1 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
2 tries; dues for library membership in organizations which
3 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price
4 lower than the others; employment of aliens by contract
5 for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and
6 paid for passports; radio communications; payment in ad-
7 vance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone
8 and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintain-
9 ing in Morocco institutions for American convicts and per-
10 sons declared insane by any consular court, and care and
11 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; ex-
12 penses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
16 (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical
17 information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes,
18 and geographic aids; \$111,500,000, of which not less than
19 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
23 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956
24 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allow-
25 ance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in

1 the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplo-
2 matic mission (except that ten such vehicles may be pur-
3 chased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the
4 case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), \$825,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$17,372,000, of which not less than
19 \$16,739,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,072,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

2 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
3 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
4 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
5 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
6 107), \$1,000,000.

7 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
8 ABILITY FUND

9 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and dis-
10 ability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,360,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

13 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15 meet annual obligations of membership in international
16 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
17 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,033,000.

18 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
20 certain international organizations in which the United
21 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
22 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
23 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such
24 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
25 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service

1 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
3 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.
4 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
5 \$1,900,000.

6 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

7 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
8 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
9 national activities which arise from time to time in the
10 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
11 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
12 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal serv-
13 ices without regard to civil service and classification laws;
14 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
15 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
16 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor
17 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in
18 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
19 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
20 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; \$1,900,000, of which not to exceed
21 a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation
22 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of
23 August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) , and for entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,

1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
5 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
6 gations, \$550,000.

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
9 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
10 \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio
11 Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the pro-
12 visions and conditions contained in the appropriation for
13 said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
14 (59 Stat. 89).

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
17 ects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1,
18 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
19 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
20 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
21 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), Septem-
22 ber 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-
23 lated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico

1 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,000,000, to
2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
3 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
4 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in
5 connection with this project except such as has been acquired
6 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
7 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
8 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for
9 irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
10 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
11 spective water users for repayment to the Government of
12 such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been
13 allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
20 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
21 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; \$345,000, to be disbursed under the direction
2 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-
3 tional expenses of the American Sections, International Com-
4 missions, as hereinafter set forth:

5 International Joint Commission, United States and
6 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
7 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
8 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
9 without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other
10 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
11 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
12 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
13 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
14 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
15 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
16 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
17 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
18 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of
19 the Government for the performance of work for which
20 this appropriation is made.

21 International Boundary Commission, United States,
22 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
23 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
24 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
25 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to

1 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
2 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
3 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight
4 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
5 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
6 the boundary line clear.

7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
9 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection
10 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
11 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
12 Congress, \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That the United States
13 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
14 commissions.

15 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

16 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
18 enable the Department of State to carry out international
19 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
20 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
21 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
22 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
23 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
24 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act
25 of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of

1 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries,
2 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
3 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
4 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles;
5 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
6 \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds
8 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
9 amended; \$22,800,000, of which not less than \$7,250,000
10 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
11 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for
13 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

14 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

15 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for
16 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua,
17 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
18 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
19 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
20 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
21 1709), \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended:
22 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this ap-
23 propriation to the Department of Commerce for the perform-
24 ance of work for which the appropriation is made.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
3 and expenses", "International conferences and contin-
4 gencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are
5 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-
6 istration for security guard services for protection of con-
7 fidential files.

8 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
10 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
11 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-
12 sion thereof.

13 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title
14 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
15 any international organization which engages in the direct or
16 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
17 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
18 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
19 government or one world citizenship.

20 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
21 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
22 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

23 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
24 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the

1 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee
 2 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he
 3 is unable to use his furniture and effects.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 5 Appropriation Act, 1960".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 10 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 11 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
 12 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
 13 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or
 14 his Administrative Assistant; \$3,650,000.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
 17 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 18 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 19 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-
 20 sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31
 21 U.S.C. 529); \$12,600,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-
 24 trust and kindred laws, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That none of
 25 this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment

1 and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Anti-
2 trust Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
4 AND MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
7 in Alaska; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
8 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
9 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
10 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney
11 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$22,500,000, of
12 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the em-
13 ployment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
14 at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the
15 amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the
16 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon
17 certificate of the Attorney General.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

19 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
20 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
21 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and ex-
22 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
23 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5:

1 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States
2 Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
3 appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one
4 attendance fee for any one calendar day.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
8 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
9 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
10 classification and preservation of identification and other
11 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,
12 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
13 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-
14 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-
15 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-
16 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of
17 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
18 may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase
19 for police-type use without regard to the general purchase
20 price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed
21 five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for
22 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
23 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
24 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
25 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000

1 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
2 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
3 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$114,600,-
4 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
5 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-
6 tion is held by the present incumbent.

7 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
8 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
9 civil-service employee.

10 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
13 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
14 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
15 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
16 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
17 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
18 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
19 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
20 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
21 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
22 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the gen-
23 eral purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
24 (not to exceed two hundred and forty for replacement

1 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; pur-
2 chase (not to exceed nine, of which four shall be
3 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of
4 aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms
5 matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
6 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
7 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
8 payment of fines and passage money; operation, mainte-
9 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
10 of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General
11 Services Administration for security guard services for pro-
12 tection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention,
13 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and
14 their wives and dependent children, including return of such
15 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other
16 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General;
17 \$55,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appro-
18 priated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emer-
19 gency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the
20 Attorney General.

21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

23 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
24 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-

1 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
2 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; purchase
3 of not to exceed twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for
4 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
5 compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and
6 non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-
7 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or
8 destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms
9 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of
10 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
11 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and
12 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act
13 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f); \$41,600,000: *Provided,*
14 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service
15 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the
16 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service
17 for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
18 correctional institutions.

19 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

20 For construction of a maximum security institution on a
21 site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$2,000,000.

22 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
23 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
24 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto.
25 by contract or force account, \$4,400,000: *Provided, That*

1 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
2 formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
3 \$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for pay-
4 ment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's
5 share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal
6 Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.

7 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

8 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
9 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
10 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

11 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

12 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
13 ALIEN PROPERTY

14 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
15 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
16 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
17 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy
18 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.)
19 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended
20 (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carry-
21 ing out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney
22 General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$1,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
24 for the general administrative expenses of the Office
25 of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-

1 owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,*
2 That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the
3 Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations
4 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives
5 giving detailed information on all administrative and nonad-
6 ministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding
7 fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of
8 Alien Property: *Provided further,* That of the total amount
9 herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred
10 to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general ad-
11 ministration", Justice.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
14 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
15 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
16 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
17 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
18 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

19 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
20 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
21 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
22 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United
23 States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States
24 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

1 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
2 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
3 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
4 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

5 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
6 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
9 for individuals.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
“Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be available
for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

17 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
18 Appropriation Act, 1960”.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

22 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
23 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall
24 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,

1 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
2 to any office or work of the Court, \$1,335,600.

3 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

4 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
5 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

6 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

7 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the
8 Chief Justice may approve, \$64,000.

9 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

10 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
11 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
12 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
13 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
14 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
15 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
16 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
17 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
18 removal by hire of men and equipment or under con-
19 tract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$310,000.

21 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

22 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
23 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
24 United States, \$6,300.

1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
4 and all other officers and employees of the court, and
5 necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of
6 books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the
7 chief judge, \$332,000.

8 CUSTOMS COURT

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; sal-
11 aries of the officers and employees of the court; services as
12 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U.S.C. 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, includ-
14 ing exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
15 approved by the chief judge; \$750,000: *Provided*, That
16 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
17 paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

18 COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and
21 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other
22 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees
23 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and
24 travel, \$875,000.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

2 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
3 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
4 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

5 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

6 JUDICIAL SERVICES

7 SALARIES OF JUDGES

8 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
9 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
10 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges
11 of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory
12 of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under
13 title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373;
14 and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court
15 of the United States in accordance with title 28, United
16 States Code, section 375; \$9,275,000.

17 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

18 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal
19 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
20 \$21,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of sec-
21 retaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall
22 be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of
23 the United States Courts without regard to the Classifica-
24 tion Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a

1 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
2 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge
3 shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform
4 with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10,
5 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to
6 review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if
7 requested by the Director, such determination by the judge
8 otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of
9 step increases corresponding with those provided for by title
10 VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and
11 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-
12 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to
13 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall
14 not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the
15 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
16 court having five or more district judges, in which case
17 the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

18 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

19 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals
20 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,
21 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-
22 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States
23 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting
24 under title 18, United States Code, section 3041 ; \$4,900,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25 in any one case, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$1,100,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

2 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
3 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
4 travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act
5 of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed
6 \$3,000,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
7 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
8 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

10 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
11 District Court of the United States for the District of
12 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
13 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
14 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-
15 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
16 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
17 District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

22 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation
23 Act, 1960”.

1 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

2 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the United States
5 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
6 Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information
7 and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.
8 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activ-
9 ities, including employment, without regard to the civil
10 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a tempo-
11 rary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within
12 the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in
13 the United States relating to the translation or narration of
14 colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
15 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
16 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attor-
17 ney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
18 for service in the United States and their dependents to
19 and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-
20 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
21 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
22 801-1158) ; entertainment within the United States not
23 to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insur-

1 ance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase
2 of space in publications abroad, without regard to the pro-
3 visions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as author-
4 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
5 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
6 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28
7 of the United States Code when such claims arise in for-
8 eign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648
9 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library mem-
10 bership in organizations which issue publications to members
11 only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employ-
12 ment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase
13 of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes
14 on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to
15 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
16 niture and household and personnel effects of an employee
17 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which
18 he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such
19 regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses
20 of preparing and transporting to their former homes the
21 remains of persons, not United States Government employees,
22 who may die away from their homes while participating
23 in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activ-
24 ities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and
25 visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equip-

1 ment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, trans-
2 lation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise;
3 maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used
4 for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and util-
5 ities for Government-owned or leased property abroad;
6 rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices,
7 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and em-
8 ployees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel
9 expenses for employees attending official international con-
10 ferences, without regard to the Standardized Government
11 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
12 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
13 Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allow-
14 ances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of
15 State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign
16 governments, schools, or organizations; \$101,557,300, of
17 which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used to pur-
18 chase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by
19 the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That
20 not to exceed \$75,000 may be used for representation
21 abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
22 be available for expenses in connection with travel
23 of personnel outside the continental United States, in-
24 cluding travel of dependents and transportation of
25 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such

1 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation
2 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
3 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
4 or transportation may not be completed during the current
5 year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for
6 payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
7 information establishments abroad without regard to the pro-
8 visions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
9 543) : *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles
10 used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropria-
11 tion may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c)
12 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and
13 the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be
14 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
15 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each
16 such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall
17 not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstand-
18 ing the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
19 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Informa-
20 tion Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use
21 of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to
22 agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners
23 and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such
24 funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
25 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or

1 property arising from such use of said radio stations and
2 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
3 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the pur-
4 poses of foreign information and educational activities which
5 expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for
6 a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-
7 ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

8 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
10 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
11 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
12 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without
13 regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
14 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
15 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$9,000,000, to re-
16 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
17 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
18 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
19 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
20 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
21 States Information Agency.

22 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

23 For payment to the "Informational media guaranty
24 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
25 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-

1 tional media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the
2 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
3 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$2,500,000.

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

6 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
7 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
8 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,145,500:
9 *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be
10 expended for representation.

11 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
14 Rights, \$280,000.

15 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
16 INCORPORATED

17 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
18 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
19 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
20 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
21 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
22 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
23 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
24 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1960 for such
25 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
2 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
3 PORATED

4 Not to exceed \$475,000 of the funds of the corpora-
5 tion shall be available for its administrative expenses,
6 and not to exceed \$793,000 for the expenses of voca-
7 tional training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-
8 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be
10 computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in
11 accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting
12 system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of
13 depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the
14 said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged
15 to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including
16 selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection
17 with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, im-
18 provement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other
19 property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an
20 interest.

21 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
24 not authorized by the Congress.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
2 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1960”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

MAY 28, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 19, 1959
86th-1st, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase public debt limit. House received conference report on housing bill. Senate subcommittee voted to report Labor-HEW and State-Justice appropriation bills.

HOUSE

1. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed, 225 to 117, without amendment H. R. 7749, to increase the permanent ceiling on the public debt from \$283 billion to \$285 billion, and to increase the temporary ceiling from \$288 billion to \$295 billion (pp. 10295-326). Rejected, 24 to 127, a motion by Rep. Mason to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee (p. 10325).
2. HOUSING. Received the conference report on S. 57, the housing bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 566) (pp. 10295, 10333-47, 10348). As reported the bill extends the farm housing research program for 2 years and authorizes the appropriation of a total of \$100,000 for the 2-year period for this purpose, and authorizes HHFA to undertake a comprehensive study of the housing needs of migratory farm workers. The conferees eliminated a provision contained in the bill as passed by the House which would have established a program under which the Secretary of Agriculture would insure loans made by private lenders to farmers, associations of farmers, and county governments to provide housing and related structures for migratory farm labor.
3. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3682, to permit the processing of certain applications under the Small

Tracts Act for lands included in the Caribou and Targhee National Forests (H. Rept. 564). p. 10348

4. TRANSPORTATION. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee: H. R. 5068, with amendment, to provide for the licensing of independent foreign freight forwarders, and H. R. 5067, to repeal sec. 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which authorizes the Department of Commerce to coordinate foreign trade activities of Federal agencies and private firms. p. D506
5. MINERALS; LANDS. Rep. Thomson urged enactment of his bill, H. R. 7787, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to correct the situation whereby the "Department of Interior has undertaken to cancel oil and gas leases issued under the Act ... on public lands on the grounds that someone had at one time held these leases, whose holding, including the leases in question, exceeded the acreage which any person, association, or corporation can hold in any one State." p. 10327
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program: Mon., June 22: H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; Tues: Private Calendar and for remainder of the week: conference report on S. 57, the housing bill. p. 10326
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 22. p. 10348

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee voted to report to the full committee ~~H. R. 6768, the subcommittee appropriation bill for 1960,~~ and H. R. 7343, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1960. p. D504
9. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act of 1933 so as to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds by TVA to finance additions to its power system. pp. D504-5
10. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Sulphur Creek, Tex., Brule Creek, S. Dak., Frye Creek, Ariz., Shoal Creek, Ill., Big Blue Creek, Ill., and Tobesofkee Creek, Ga. p. D505
11. NOMINATIONS. The Public Works Committee approved the nomination of Brooks Hays to be a member of the Board of Directors of the TVA. p. D505

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Lane inserted a textile union resolution favoring enactment of area redevelopment legislation. p. A5300
13. INDIANS. Rep. Berry urged adoption of his bill, H. R. 7701, operation bootstrap for Indians. pp. A5303-4
14. WHEAT. Rep. Allen inserted an editorial, "Just More Controls," discussing the wheat legislation now being considered by Congress. p. A5303
Extension of remarks by Rep. Schwengel criticizing the original conference report on the wheat bill and urging the drafting of a new wheat bill to "give the farmer more freedom, reduce production, and holding down storage costs." p. A5309-10

in the area of human decency that has yet come to my attention. This is Detroit's Hundred Club. Here is a volunteer organization of Detroit citizens banded together for the sole purpose of helping materially—in dollars and cents and economic self-respect—the families of Detroit's firemen and policemen who are killed in line of duty.

This is the club which has achieved national attention by promptly presenting \$1,000 to the widow and family of a fireman or police officer whose devotion to duty compelled the sacrifice of his life. In addition the club pays off mortgages and otherwise eases the economic burdens and bereavement of the victim's survivors. I am reliably informed that clubs modeled after the Hundred Club have been organized in other cities. Responding to the Detroit prototype, similar clubs have been formed in Cleveland, Memphis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Orlando, Fla., and other communities of high civic conscience and humane responsibility. Detroit's Hundred Club is a completely selfless, dedicated, and wholly volunteer group with a long record of successful application of its principles in concrete cases. The whole Nation would do well to take note of this success. The uplifting impact of this movement on the morale and esprit-de corps of any community's fighters against catastrophe and crime is incalculable. The Catholic Digest, June 1959, has just reprinted from Pageant magazine a condensation of a story by Hal Butler about the club. I am proud to have it republished in the RECORD. The article follows:

DETROIT'S HUNDRED CLUB

When a policeman or a fireman risks his life serving the public, and loses the gamble, what happens to his family?

Here is what happens in Detroit. His widow receives a check for \$1,000 to cover immediate expenses. All his outstanding debts are paid. If there is a mortgage on his house, it is paid in full.

Where does the money come from? From Detroit's Hundred Club, a nonprofit organization made up of business and professional men. They know that a man who makes a moderate salary guarding the public safety rarely is able to provide for his family in the case of his sudden death, a risk that he assumes daily when he puts on his uniform.

Since the Hundred Club was formally organized in 1952, it has given more than \$80,000 to 40 families of policemen and firemen lost in the line of duty. It has on hand more than \$225,000 in cash and Government bonds to cover future emergencies.

The club does not expect its help to lessen the family's grief. But it does reduce financial problems, assuring the stricken widow that the death benefit and pension provided by the city of Detroit and 51 suburbs can be used by the family to live on, untouched by crushing debts.

Patrolman Sidney O'Conner was killed on the evening of January 17, 1956, in a gun duel with a bandit in a Detroit bar. The next day three members of the Hundred Club appeared at the patrolman's home to present his widow with a check for \$1,000. On the same day wheels were set in motion to pay up an \$8,922 mortgage on the widow's home.

"The couple had made only one payment on their home," says William Packer, president of the hundred club and an automobile dealer in Detroit. "We figured that if Mrs. O'Conner had tried to make monthly payments on her home from her pension check for the next 10 years, she would have almost nothing left to support herself and her three small children." Because of the club, however, Mrs. O'Conner now lives in a debt-free home and has the pension available for the day-to-day support of her family.

Like many benevolent movements, the club got its start inconspicuously and operated for several years without public awareness of its existence.

In 1950, patrolman Andreas Mellert was picking up a parole violator when he was shot to death by the young man's enraged father.

Packer, a gray-thatched, active man with a rare feeling for the troubles of others, learned that the policeman's widow was about to have a baby, and visited her in the hospital. He was so moved by her plight that he went home and wrote 100 friends, asking them to contribute to a fund for the policeman's widow. At the same time he induced Detroit News columnist John Carlisle to devote a column to the tragedy. By the time Mrs. Mellert's baby arrived, \$7,800 was waiting for her.

A year after the Mellert case another officer, patrolman Stanley Jerlecki, was killed in an armed robbery arrest. Packer was out of town, but a group of his friends, led by chainstore operator Bert Hart, attorney George Fitzgerald, and bakery owner Jack Schafer, raised a substantial sum for the widow.

"About then it became obvious," says Packer, "that this kind of thing shouldn't be handled on such a hit-or-miss basis, that a permanent organization was needed to take care of such cases."

With the help of Carlisle and hotel manager Don Mumford, Packer founded the Hundred Club. Members were asked to contribute \$200 a year for a widows' fund plus \$50 to cover club expenses, which would include two dinner meetings a year. Enrollment was first held to 100, but within 5 months there were 197 members. Today the organization has 300 members, and there is a long waiting list.

The club is operated by a 24-member board of directors, which passes on gratuities recommended by the disbursement committee. Although there is no set formula for amounts to be paid when a loss occurs, disagreement rarely emerges. The club works closely with the police and fire departments to determine the actual needs of a widow and her family. The amount paid is governed by the number of dependents, the mortgage on the home, and the outstanding debts of the family. Gifts have run as low as \$1,000 and as high as the \$9,922 paid to Mrs. O'Conner.

Only 6 months after the Hundred Club was formed, it had its first official case. Motorcycle Patrolman Arthur Meyers was killed in a crash at a busy intersection. Club officials discovered that the patrolman had left a wife and three children, some debts, and a \$7,500 mortgage on his home. Parker, who visited the widow with Carlisle and Hart, recalls the experience.

"You will find that the policemen who die on duty are usually men between 25 and 30 years of age who work in jobs that expose them to traffic hazards and dangers common to tough neighborhoods," Packer explains. "Arthur Meyers was one of these. I'll never forget the moment when we presented his widow with a check to pay off the mortgage on her home."

The Hundred Club doesn't limit its attention to front-page cases. Capt. Warner Bloess, of the fire department, died of a heart attack at the scene of a fire. Mrs. Bloess received the usual \$1,000 check and the mortgage balance on her home. A Grosse Pointe fireman, Charles Van Coillie, died of a heart attack while on duty, and his widow, free of other debts, received \$1,000. More recently the club paid off a mortgage and presented cash to Mrs. Harry Thom, whose husband, a police lieutenant, died of cancer traceable to an injury he had received while on duty several years before.

"We judge each case strictly on the basis of whether or not the city and police or fire departments consider it a line-of-duty death," explains Packer. "They call the pitch."

Several years after the Hundred Club was organized, members became concerned about the financial condition of women who became widows prior to its formation. Investigation turned up 25 in need of ready cash, and a \$1,000 check was sent to each.

Most widows of men lost in action know about the hundred club. However, several years ago Packer and Nate S. Shapiro, chairman of the disbursement committee, visited the home of Mrs. William Katke. Her husband, Chief of Police Katke, of Pleasant Ridge, a Detroit suburb, had died of a heart attack while helping a similarly stricken victim. Mrs. Katke had never heard of the hundred club, and she was dubious about accepting the initial \$1,000 check offered her.

She patiently explained that her home was clear of debt and that she would receive a pension adequate to support herself and her 14-year-old daughter.

The club, however, thought she would have trouble stretching her small budget to cover her daughter's education. So Member Jim Zinn, a banker, put together an annuity that added \$30 a month to the widow's income for 10 years; long enough to see her daughter through school.

The hundred club did not win immediate acceptance from rank-and-file policemen and firemen. The bluecoats were frankly skeptical. No one, they reasoned, gave away money in large chunks for no reason. They wanted to know what the "gimmick" behind the generosity might be.

Edward S. Piggins, Detroit's police commissioner until his retirement in September 1958, sums up the opinion now held by policemen: "The hundred club has been one of the greatest stimulants to morale in the Detroit Police Department that has ever come from an outside source. I know that I express the sentiment of every Detroit officer when I say, 'God bless every one of you.'"

Fire Department Chief Edward J. Blohm is just as enthusiastic. "These people are a great credit to the community," he says. "Their organization has accomplished wonders in building high morale in our department."

In the annals of charitable organizations, the hundred club is not only unique in its purpose but one of the most unorthodox in structure. Despite the great amount of good work it has done, it has no physical facilities. There is no building, no office, no clubroom, no paid staff, not even a filing cabinet—and therefore no overhead. "All we have," says Packer with a grin, "is a lot of money."

And another thing, obviously, that Packer doesn't mention: The biggest collective heart in town.

Friday, June 19, 1959

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House passed bill to increase debt limit.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held at noon Monday, June 22.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-HEW

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, marked up and approved for full committee consideration H.R. 6769, fiscal 1960 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, marked up and approved for full committee consideration H.R. 7343, fiscal 1960 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS—BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on Bureau of Reclamation items in H.R. 7509, fiscal 1960 appropriations for public works, receiving testimony from Senators Engle, Murray, Hruska, Curtis, and Moss; and numerous public witnesses.

Hearings were recessed subject to call of the Chair.

CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: The Military Construction Subcommittee continued, in executive session, to hear testimony relative to the continental air defense program, having as its witnesses Dr. C. C. Furnas, chancellor, University of Buffalo; Rear Adm. A. L. Reed, Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence; and Dr. Herbert F. York, Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

MINERAL LEASING

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Public Lands Subcommittee held hearings on S. 1855, S. 1732,

S. 1412, and S. 1670, bills relating to mineral leasing and mineral rights in Alaska. Witnesses heard were Senator Bartlett; Max Caplan, Minerals Officer, and Harold Hochmuth, Lands Officer, both of the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department; Philip Holdsworth, Commissioner of Natural Resources, State of Alaska; Bernard Sampson, a consulting engineer, Fairmont, W. Va.; Gordon Goodwin, Western Oil & Gas Association; and Frank Heintzleman, former Governor of Alaska.

Hearings were recessed subject to call of the Chair.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications continued its hearings on several bills relative to equal time for political broadcasting with testimony from Representative Cunningham; Robert Sarnoff, chairman of the board, National Broadcasting Co.; John Daly, vice president, American Broadcasting Corp.; Eugene Pulliam, publisher, Indianapolis Star; Lawrence J. Daly, of Chicago; and W. D. Rogers, WDUB-TV, Lubbock, Tex.

Hearings continue Tuesday, June 23.

FREEDOM COMMISSION

Committee on the Judiciary: The Internal Security Subcommittee continued its hearings on S. 1689, to create a Freedom Commission and a Freedom Academy to serve as informational media on techniques of communism. Testimony favoring enactment of the bill was heard from Representative Judd; Herbert Philbrick, a writer and lecturer, Rye, N.H.; Dr. Leo Cherne, Research Institute of America, Inc., New York City; and Lt. Col. MacArthur H. Manchester, Reserve Officers Association, Washington, D.C., the latter of whom submitted a statement.

Hearings were recessed subject to call of the Chair.

TVA, AND COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Public Works: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H.R. 3460, to amend in several respects the TVA Act of 1933. The bill, as amended, would (1) permit extension of TVA service area of 2,000 square miles or 2½

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to wheat bill as passed by House. Senate agreed to conference report on housing bill. Senate committee reported mutual security authorization bill. Senate committee reported general government matters, independent offices, and State-Justice appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. WHEAT. By a 44-40 vote, receded from the previous disagreement of the Senate to the amendments of House to S. 1968, the wheat bill, and agreed to the bill as passed by the House (pp. 10366-7, 10431, 10436-43). Agreed to a motion by Sen. Ellender to table a proposed amendment by Sen. Case, S. Dak., which would have reduced the level of price supports provided in the bill from 90 to 85 percent of parity (pp. 10440-42). This bill will now be sent to the President. Sen. Ellender inserted an explanation of the bill as passed by the House as follows:

"The House amendment to S. 1968 is a complete substitute for the Senate provisions. It would make the following changes in existing law:

"With respect to the 1960 and 1961 wheat crops, it would --

"(1) Provide price support at 90 percent of parity,

"(2) Reduce each farm acreage allotment by 25 percent.

"(3) Require, as a condition of wheat price support, that the farm acreage of price supported crops be reduced below the 1957 and 1958 average by an acreage equal to the 25 percent reduction in the wheat acreage allotment.

"(4) Provide for a payment in kind (equal to one-third of the average annual wheat yield) for the acreage representing the 25 percent reduction, if such acreage is not harvested or grazed.

"(5) Provide that the acreage represented by the 25 percent reduction shall be ineligible for the conservation reserve.

"(6) Limit price support to the commercial area and, if marketing quotas are not disapproved, to cooperators.

"(7) Provide price support at 50 percent of parity to noncooperators, as well as cooperators, if marketing quotas are disapproved.

"(8) Provide that if marketing quotas are disapproved, the minimum Commodity Credit Corporation sales price for wheat for unrestricted use shall be 105 percent of 75 percent of parity, plus reasonable carrying charges.

"(9) Impose penalties on the actual yield of the excess acres (or double the normal yield if the actual yield is not shown); except that if the actual yield does not exceed the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment, the marketing excess would be reduced to zero.

"(10) Increase the marketing penalty to 65 percent of parity.

"(11) Reduce the 15-acre exemption to the small of (A) 12 acres, or (B) the highest acreage planted in 1957, 1958, or 1959.

"(12) Remove the 30-acre limitation on the feed wheat exemption.

"The House amendment contains a \$35,000 limitation on price support for wheat per producer per year, which we understand is intended to be permanent. In addition the House amendment would permanently --

"(A) Provide that in any case in which the wheat marketing excess for a farm is reduced to zero by reason of underproduction, the farm, county, and State shall not receive an acreage history penalty by reason of the overplanting.

"(B) Base eligibility for voting in marketing quota referendums on compliance with allotments in the year in which the referendum is held (rather than on being subject to the quota being voted on).

"(C) Repeal the 200 bushel wheat marketing quota exemption.

"(D) Repeal a requirement that an additional allotment list be kept by the county agent or local committee chairman."

2. HOUSING. Agreed, 56 to 31, to the conference report on S. 57, the housing bill for 1959 (pp. 10383-8, 10389-436). See Digest 102 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported the following bills with amendments: p. 10355

~~H. R. 7040, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1960 (S. Rept. 423).~~

~~H. R. 7176, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1960 (S. Rept. 422).~~

H. R. 7343, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1960 (S. Rept. 424).

4. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 1451, to extend the mutual security program (S. Rept. 412). p. 10354

5. PERSONNEL; HEALTH. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 2162, to provide a health benefits program for Government employees. p. D511

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

JUNE 22, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7343]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$646, 890, 200
Amount of decrease by the Senate	1, 472, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	¹ 645, 418, 200
Amount of appropriations, 1959	664, 446, 457
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1960	677, 301, 100

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1959	19, 028, 257
Under the estimates for 1960	31, 882, 900

¹ Foregoing figures exclude annual indefinites in the judiciary.

Summary of bill

Appropriation	Appropriation, 1959 (adjusted)	Estimate, 1960	House bill, 1960	Senate committee recommendations, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1959 (adjusted)	Estimate, 1960	House bill, 1960
State.....	\$241,936,352	\$228,335,000	\$217,610,000	\$216,222,000	-\$25,714,352	-\$12,113,000	-\$1,388,000
Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	266,100,000	265,300,000	+12,030,000	-9,775,000	-800,000
Judiciary.....	43,128,805	45,353,100	43,697,400	43,687,400	+558,595	-1,665,700	-10,000
U.S. Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	113,757,300	-5,166,500	-6,792,700	+700,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6,410,500	7,700,000	6,145,500	6,171,500	-239,000	-1,523,500	+26,000
Civil Rights Commission.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	280,000	-497,000	-8,000	-----
Total.....	664,446,457	677,301,100	646,890,200	645,418,200	-19,028,257	-31,882,900	-1,472,000

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$216,222,000, which is a decrease of \$1,388,000 below the House bill and \$25,714,352 below the 1959 appropriations. When the nonrecurring items of \$36,571,399, which were included in the 1959 appropriations, are taken into account, the appropriation recommended by the committee represents an increase of \$10,857,047.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For this item, the committee recommends \$112,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House allowance. This sum is \$6,600,000 below the budget estimate and \$3,535,100 above the 1959 appropriations. In allowing the increase of \$1,000,000 it was the committee's judgment that the Department should allocate the sum to the areas—domestic and overseas—where personnel and services are most essential because of increased workload.

Included in the \$7,264,000 restoration request was an item of \$2,736,600 for certain research and analysis activities which in past years had been financed from transfers from other agencies' appropriations. The committee concurs with the House recommendation on this item, to the effect that the necessary work be carried on, and the funding therefor be handled in the same manner as followed in the past years and not included in the budget of the State Department.

Also included in the restoration request was the sum of \$550,000 to conduct special foreign policy studies by contract. In disapproving the request, as did the House, the committee feels that such study has merit and every effort should be made by the Department to secure and utilize the technical information already being contracted or planned for by other agencies.

The committee feels that the Department should make certain there exists no duplication of effort between the economic activities of the Department and the International Cooperation Administration and that a better utilization of the Department's staff be made by cutting back in those places where the workload permits. The Department explained its proposal to establish a unit in the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to concentrate on and combat international Communist activities of an economic character on a worldwide basis. The committee agrees with the House in approval of this unit but expresses amazement that such program has not been previously functioning within the Department or the ICA. It would appear therefor that a careful survey should be made to determine whether some of the existing personnel stationed in Washington or overseas could not be assigned to carry out the functions of the new unit.

The committee again recommends that the Department apply this lump-sum appropriation so as to maintain a balanced program to accomplish its objectives. Further, that additional staff be allocated to the Office of the Legal Adviser to prepare the new Digest of International Law in order that it may be completed by March 1963. It is the committee's understanding that this latter date will mark the 30th anniversary of the date upon which Cordell Hull became Secretary of State. It was at his behest that the last digest was published,

and it would be a fitting tribute to him to have the new one completed by this date.

The committee has also provided language in the bill for the purchase of 8 vehicles, instead of the 5 provided by the House and the budget estimate of 15. Testimony indicated that these additional vehicles are required for posts in Africa.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The committee has approved the request for an increase of \$228,000 in the limitation of administrative expenses without a commensurate increase in the appropriation. Testimony presented to the committee revealed that such an increase in the limitation was necessary to afford strengthening of the staff of the Office of Foreign Buildings commensurate with the workload of its worldwide real-estate program.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,959,000, as compared to the House allowance of \$1,900,000 and the budget estimate of \$1,988,000. The increase of \$59,000 over the House allowance will provide \$14,000 for rental and maintenance of suitable quarters for the U.S. representative to the seven international organizations having headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and for increased costs of housing for the staff. The balance of \$45,000 will permit the completion of the staffing of the U.S. mission to the International Atomic Energy Commission at Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For this item, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million, or \$100,000 above the amount allowed by the House and \$800,000 below the budget estimate. This additional sum will allow the Department to fund all planned conferences in fiscal year 1960. The committee concurs with the House in its denial of the \$800,000 reserve fund request, recognizing that supplemental requests will be necessary in the event additional conferences not presently planned are convened, or in the event conferences extend beyond their scheduled adjournment date.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$48,033,000 for contributions to international organizations. This sum is \$1,262,401 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1959. In this connection, the U.S. Government's representatives to the United Nations and other international organizations should increase their efforts to hold down continued increases in the budgets of these organizations, bearing in mind the fact that the percentage of U.S. contributions vastly exceeds the percentages contributed by other nations. In addition, efforts should be intensified to persuade other member countries who may be delinquent in their contributions to bring them current.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$573,000 for the necessary salaries and expenses of this Commission in fiscal year 1960. This sum is \$23,000 above the House allowance and will provide adequate staff to insure accurate and current information on the ownership and division of waters of the Rio Grande pursuant to treaty requirements.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$2,160,000, which is the budget estimate for operation and maintenance expenses in fiscal year 1960. This sum is \$360,000 above the House allowance, but is essential to carry out several items of deferred work in the El Paso projects and the lower Rio Grande flood control project to reduce the threat of flood damage.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For this item, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$23,370,000, an increase of \$570,000 over the House allowance and \$270,000 over the 1959 appropriation. In addition to the amount provided in the bill, there is available \$6,817,300 in foreign currencies generated from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under the provisions of Public Law 480. Also, approximately \$605,000 is available from other funds pursuant to authority and agreements with Finland, India, and Ireland. Therefore, the total estimated available funds for these exchange programs in fiscal 1960 will approximate \$30.7 million.

In the limitation on the purchase of foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, the committee recommends \$4,811,500, the amount of the budget estimate. The Department advised that this sum represents the maximum amount of purchased foreign currencies that could be utilized effectively under the agreements presently in force or under negotiation.

In the limitation on expenses for entertainment, the committee has approved the estimate of \$5,000, as compared to \$1,000 the House allowance and the 1959 appropriation.

In the administrative expense limitation, the sum of \$1,500,000 is proposed. This is an increase of \$62,500 above the House allowance, but is considered necessary to meet the increased cost of administrative support services.

RAMA ROAD

For this item, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,000,000, instead of \$4,500,000, the budget estimate and House allowance. The committee is fully cognizant of the importance of this project and the need to complete it as soon as practicable, but the sum proposed will provide obligational authority in fiscal 1960 at approximately the same level as the 1959 fiscal year, and will permit initiation of construction work on the remaining 23 miles of the road.

If it can be demonstrated that additional funds can be advantageously used in fiscal 1960, the committee will consider a request for a supplemental appropriation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee has approved a new section to the House bill which would authorize the Secretary of State to utilize for representation purposes and for travel abroad the equivalent of \$2,000,000 in foreign currencies owed to or owned by the United States and in excess to other needs authorized by law, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1953, or any other provision of law, and in addition to the sums appropriated in this title. Annual reports to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations are required of the expenditures made pursuant to this authority.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to utilize U.S.-owned foreign currencies which might otherwise become valueless because of inflation and inability to convert them for other U.S. uses.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$265,300,000 for the Department of Justice in the fiscal year 1960. This is \$800,000 below the House allowance, \$9,775,000 below the budget estimates, and \$12,030,000 over the total 1959 appropriations.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For this item, the committee has allowed \$3,700,000, which is \$50,000 over the amount approved by the House, a decrease of \$50,000 from the budget estimate, and \$146,000 more than the 1959 appropriation. The increase represents the approximate amount needed by the Administrative Division to maintain its authorized staff of 377 positions at a reasonable level. The committee was advised that this Division currently has 36 vacancies, none of which could be filled under the House allowance. Included are seven vacant positions in the Management Office, which embraces field examinations of offices of the Department and the courts. The committee expects that these positions will be filled with the additional funds granted. No funds are included for new positions under this appropriation item.

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The committee recommends \$12,600,000, which is the amount approved by the House, \$250,000 below the budget estimate, and \$227,000 more than the 1959 appropriation. This is a lump-sum appropriation covering the salaries and expenses of eight legal divisions; therefore, it is essential that fund allocations be made by the Department based upon the individual workload of each division. Although the committee's action makes no change in the overall House allowance, the sum is believed to be sufficient to defray the somewhat uncontrollable increased costs of foreign litigation in the

Civil Division as well as the higher fees required of appraisers and experts in the Lands Division. These increases can be offset by a reduction in the funds proposed for the Internal Security Division and some of the other divisions.

Testimony presented to the committee clearly indicated the need for additional funds in the Civil and Lands Division to cope with the workload and to meet the higher costs of operation. For the Internal Security Division, the committee is not convinced that the present business justifies the scale of expenditures proposed in the Department's 1960 allocation of funds under the House allowance. Further, the committee is of the opinion that the Department should seriously consider consolidating the remaining work of the Internal Security Division with its other legal divisions so that it may be discontinued as a separate activity by the end of fiscal year 1960.

U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For this item, the committee recommends the same amount approved by the House, \$22,500,000, which is \$400,000 below the budget estimate and \$118,000 more than the 1959 appropriation. In denying the restoration of \$400,000 requested by the Department, the committee is aware that substantial amounts are involved in the activities of these offices in connection with litigation before the courts which are not discretionary or subject to the usual administrative controls.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

The committee has approved the sum of \$4,200,000 for this activity. This is \$300,000 below the budget estimate and the House allowance, but \$62,000 more than the 1959 appropriation. The appropriation allowed by the House includes funds for 39 new positions (19 attorneys and 20 clerks). The committee does not believe there is sufficient justification to warrant a major expansion of this activity at this time and further believes that a much larger percentage of the resources of the Division than in the past, should be devoted to mergers, administered prices and concentrations rather than on a host of minor miscellaneous matters.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Construction of Maximum Security Institution.—The committee recommends that \$1,000,000 be appropriated to initiate construction of the institution in Illinois in fiscal year 1960. This sum is \$1,000,000 below the House allowance of \$2,000,000, and \$8,875,000 under the budget estimate submitted for the item.

Construction of staff housing.—The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$450,000 to construct 45 housing units on Government-owned land at 8 of the Federal penal and correctional institutions. It is the committee's belief that these units are required at this time to help relieve the staff housing shortage known to exist at many of the institutions. Ten years have elapsed since the last housing program was authorized. By making full use of inmate labor, as authorized in law, it should be possible for the Bureau to build suitable houses at an average cost of \$12,000 and apartments at an average

cost of \$8,000. This represents about two-thirds the cost of contract construction.

Emergency situations frequently arise at the prisons and the key to preventing serious and expensive problems from developing is the immediate availability of needed personnel. To alleviate this condition, additional housing units are recommended at the following locations:

Terminal Island, Calif.....	14 apartments.
Medical center, Springfield, Mo.....	15 houses.
Milan, Mich.....	5 houses.
Petersburg, Va.....	4 houses.
Alderson, W. Va.....	8 apartments.
Danbury, Conn.....	3 houses.
Englewood, Colo.....	Do.
La Tuna, Tex.....	4 houses.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends a direct appropriation for Salaries and expenses of the Federal Judiciary, a total of \$43,687,400. This sum is \$10,000 less than the House bill, \$558,595 in excess of the fiscal 1959 appropriations, but \$1,665,700 below the fiscal year 1960 estimate.

From the special bankruptcy funds, an amount of \$5,256,500 is recommended for "Salaries and expenses of referees," which is \$250,000 over the House allowance and \$376,850 over the fiscal 1959 allowance from these funds, but \$430,000 under the fiscal 1960 budget estimate.

The recommended action of the committee with respect to the items on which some change has been made in the House allowance is set forth as follows:

SUPREME COURT

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$74,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the House allowance, to permit the financing of a variety of small but essential items, such as telephone service, travel, and miscellaneous equipment, furnishings and supplies, which can only be financed from the "Miscellaneous expenses" account.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$770,000, an increase of \$20,000 over the House allowance and an increase of \$31,700 over the 1959 appropriation, but \$62,000 less than the fiscal 1960 budget estimate. The additional amount is to permit the employment of five additional employees on the basis of testimony that at least this many were urgently needed.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The committee recommends \$9,128,000, which is \$147,000 under the House bill, \$80,500 under the fiscal 1959 appropriations, and \$230,500 less than the fiscal 1960 budget estimate. This reduction under the House allowance represents a savings which will be effected

when the terms of the 14 judges of the Territorial courts of Hawaii expire upon Hawaii's becoming a State, reportedly early in fiscal year 1960. It is believed that the recommended appropriation will be adequate to cover the present complement of judges and the filling of vacancies.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

The committee recommends \$21,452,000, an increase of \$52,000 over the House allowance. This sum is \$501,000 over the 1959 appropriation but \$363,800 under the fiscal 1960 estimate. The increase of \$52,000 is to permit the employment of five additional probation officers and five additional deputy clerks. The allowance of the five additional probation officers will permit employment in districts where there is a real need, and with such additions, it is believed, the present caseload per officer can be maintained during the coming year. Language has been provided in the bill requiring that hereafter the employment of probation officers must meet qualifications standards established by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

There appeared to be a few districts where the need for additional deputy clerks is urgent and the allowance of five additional positions will permit immediate employment in those instances. However, in view of the indicated overall decline in the number of civil case filings by 18 percent, as a result of the 1958 act affecting jurisdiction, it is recommended that any additional needs be filled by position transfers and the adjustment of caseloads. The committee concurs with the House allowance of approximately \$30,000 for a pretrial examiner and two assistants in the District of Columbia on a 1-year basis.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,620,000 for this item, a decrease of \$280,000 from the House allowance. This sum is \$555,000 under the fiscal 1959 appropriation and \$500,000 under the fiscal 1960 estimate. The reduction is based on studies reflecting that approximately \$1 million of the fiscal 1958 funds for this purpose were paid to jurors who were called but neither served nor were challenged. Testimony indicates that prompt action is being taken by the Jury and Policy Committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States in connection with excessive jury costs and that such action should result in greater utilization of jurors called and substantially reduce the costs of fees and allowances to jurors.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,380,000, an increase of \$130,000 over the House allowance. This sum is \$305,000 over the fiscal 1959 appropriation, but \$353,000 under the fiscal 1960 budget estimate. The additional sum allowed is for the purchase of furniture and furnishings for the U.S. courts housed in buildings under the supervision of the General Services Administration. Testimony reflects that this activity is being transferred from the GSA to the judiciary. The additional allowance will provide a sizable amount with which to purchase furniture and furnishings in fiscal 1960 and will give the committee time to evaluate the impact of this activity.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,305,000, which is an increase of \$205,000 over the House allowance and \$264,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1959, but \$99,400 under the fiscal 1960 budget estimate. The additional sum is to permit the employment of approximately 15 additional employees. The committee has received impressive evidence in the form of documentation by the Administrative Office, testimony from district and appellate judges, and data contained in the "Field Study of the Operations of the U.S. Courts," that there is a substantial need to provide additional professional and clerical personnel in the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The testimony of several judges reflected that improvement can only be effected by first obtaining the facts, and that this necessitates an augmentation of the staff of the Administrator.

Based on this evidence, there is provided in the appropriations for the Judiciary, \$205,000 to hire additional professional and clerical personnel in the Administrative Office for fiscal year 1960. This is to be in the nature of a pilot undertaking. The increased funds, providing new positions, should produce on-the-spot examinations of court dockets and surveys of individual courts, including the operations of clerks' offices and calendar control systems. In addition, field studies should be made of the operation of the jury system; the bankruptcy business—including examinations of referee offices; and the probation service. Finally, the organization for the study of the "Federal Rules of Practice and Procedure,"—pursuant to Public Law 85-513—should be organized and undertaken.

The committee fully appreciates that a marked impact on the operations of the entire system of U.S. courts cannot be accomplished over night; however, the Administrative Office is expected to provide the committee, at the time it appears to justify its appropriations for fiscal 1961, with data documenting the demonstrated progress and improvements which have been made possible in the courts by these additional positions.

Language has been provided in the bill to permit the employment of qualified experts, on a per diem basis, to initiate the authorized study and revision of the "Federal Rules of Practice and Procedure."

SALARIES OF REFEREES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,056,000, which is \$50,000 over the House allowance and \$50,000 over the fiscal 1959 appropriations, but \$50,000 under the 1960 estimate. This additional allowance is to permit the employment of five additional full-time referees for a period of approximately 8 months each.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,200,000 for this item, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance. This sum is \$326,850 over the appropriations for fiscal 1959, but is \$380,000 under the budget estimate for 1960. The increase will

permit the employment of 50 additional clerks for an average of 10 months each and will provide nonpersonal expenses of 5 additional referees, as well as for the added clerks.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has approved the sum of \$101,757,300, which is an increase of \$200,000 above the House allowance but \$4,354,700 below the budget estimate requested for 1960. Under the proposed allowance the Agency will be able to continue its various overseas and domestic programs at about the current level through the ensuing fiscal year.

For representation allowance, the sum of \$135,000 is recommended. This is \$60,000 over the House allowance and \$45,000 above the amount available for fiscal 1959. In addition, the committee has approved language authorizing the expenditure of not less than \$350,000 for contracts with private radio licensees.

The committee again urges the Director to reappraise the information program, with a view to concentrating its energies and funds in areas and activities considered to be most productive in the accomplishment of the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Language has been added to the House bill to permit the use of the equivalent of \$40,000 in foreign credits for representational purposes and travel abroad, in addition to the sums otherwise appropriated, with an annual report of expenditures to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$9,000,000. This sum, together with the \$1,000,000 from previously appropriated funds will provide \$10,000,000 for the completion of the so-called east coast facilities project.

The committee looks with sympathy upon the request for an additional \$1,000,000 over the House bill, and if the Agency reaches an agreement or can demonstrate that an agreement is imminent, further consideration will be given to the request.

PAYMENT TO INTERNATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

The committee has approved the sum of \$3,000,000, or an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance, but \$500,000 below the estimate requested. The sum approved will finance a program of approximately \$9.1 million, as opposed to \$7.3 million under the House bill and \$10.9 million under the budget estimate.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For this item, the committee recommends the direct appropriation of \$6,171,500, as compared to \$6,145,500 in the House bill, or a net increase of \$26,000. In addition to this net increase of \$26,000 is the sum of \$35,000 which is available from the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for the Brussels Fair, over and above the \$265,000 reported by the House—thus making a total additional availability of \$61,000 over the House recommendation. This \$61,000, when added to the \$539,000 provided under the House bill will allow \$600,000, the budget estimate requested for expenses of trade missions in fiscal 1960.

The remaining \$5,871,500 consists of \$3,456,500 for trade fair programs under the Department of Commerce, and \$2,415,000 for cultural presentations by the Department of State in fiscal 1960. In the application of funds available for trade fairs, it is the sense of the committee that no reductions be made against fairs planned in the Soviet-orbit countries. Further, that in the selection of countries and areas for trade missions, it is the committee's belief that such selections should not be confined to places where trade fairs are planned or scheduled.

The limitation for representation allowance has been approved in the amount of \$61,800, an increase of \$36,800 over the House allowance.

In addition, language has been provided to continue the appropriation on a no-year basis.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1960

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1959	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$309, 174	\$309, 064	-\$110
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad.....	274, 341	298, 300	+23, 959
Total.....	2, 603, 515	2, 627, 364	+23, 849

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1959	Estimate, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1959	Estimate, 1960	House bill
					</		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1960

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	House bill
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$108,964,900	\$119,100,000	\$111,500,000	\$112,500,000	+\$3,535,100	-\$6,600,000	+\$1,000,000
Representation allowances.....	750,000	850,000	825,000	825,000	+75,000	-25,000	-----
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	17,372,000	17,372,000	-628,000	-628,000	-----
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,495,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-495,000	-----	-----
Payment to the foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	2,025,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	+335,000	-----	-----
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	131,234,900	141,310,000	133,057,000	134,057,000	+2,822,100	-7,253,000	+1,000,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES							
Contributions to international organizations.....	46,770,599	48,345,000	48,033,000	48,033,000	+1,262,401	-312,000	-----
Missions to international organizations.....	1,788,200	1,988,000	1,900,000	1,959,000	+170,800	-29,000	+59,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	2,700,000	2,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	-700,000	-800,000	+100,000
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	51,258,799	53,133,000	51,833,000	51,992,000	+733,201	-1,141,000	+159,000
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	554,000	573,000	550,000	573,000	+19,000	-----	+23,000
Operation and maintenance.....	2,501,500	2,160,000	1,800,000	2,160,000	-341,500	-----	+360,000
Construction.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	House bill
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS—continued							
American sections, international commissions.....	\$341,800	\$370,000	\$345,000	\$345,000	+ \$3,200	— \$25,000	-----
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	622,600	-----	-----	-----	— 622,600	-----	-----
International fisheries commissions.....	1,663,700	1,754,000	1,725,000	1,725,000	+ 61,300	— 29,000	-----
Total, international commissions.....	6,683,600	5,857,000	5,420,000	5,803,000	— 880,600	— 54,000	+ \$383,000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE							
International educational exchange activities.....	23,100,000	23,535,000	22,800,000	23,370,000	+ 270,000	— 165,000	+ 570,000
OTHER							
Rama Road.....	-----	4,500,000	4,500,000	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	— 3,500,000	— 3,500,000
Payment to Government of Denmark.....	5,296,302	-----	-----	-----	— 5,296,302	-----	-----
Payment to the Philippine Government.....	23,862,751	-----	-----	-----	— 23,862,751	-----	-----
Third Pan American Games.....	500,000	-----	-----	-----	— 500,000	-----	-----
Total, other.....	29,659,053	4,500,000	4,500,000	1,000,000	— 28,659,053	— 3,500,000	— 3,500,000
Total, Department of State.....	241,936,352	228,335,000	217,610,000	216,222,000	— 25,714,352	— 12,113,000	— 1,388,000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
General administration, salaries and expenses.....	\$3,554,000	\$3,750,000	\$3,650,000	\$3,700,000	+ \$146,000	— \$50,000	+ \$50,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....	12,373,000	12,850,000	12,000,000	12,600,000	+ 227,000	— 250,000	-----

Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses.....	4, 138, 000	2 4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 200, 000	+62, 000	-300, 000	-300, 000
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....	22, 382, 000	2 22, 900, 000	22, 500, 000	22, 500, 000	+118, 000	-400, 000	-400, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1, 750, 000	3 1, 700, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	-100, 000	-50, 000	-50, 000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.....	210, 000				-210, 000		
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	44, 407, 000	45, 700, 000	44, 900, 000	44, 650, 000	+243, 000	-1, 050, 000	-250, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	112, 111, 000	114, 600, 000	114, 600, 000	114, 600, 000	+2, 489, 000		
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	53, 708, 000	55, 800, 000	55, 500, 000	55, 500, 000	+1, 792, 000	-300, 000	
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM							
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....	38, 444, 000	41, 600, 000	41, 600, 000	41, 600, 000	+3, 156, 000		
Building and facilities:							
Regular item.....	1, 500, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 400, 000	+2, 900, 000		
Maximum Security Institution.....		9, 875, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-8, 875, 000	-1, 000, 000
Staff housing.....				450, 000	+450, 000	+450, 000	+450, 000
Buildings and facilities, total.....	1, 500, 000	14, 275, 000	6, 400, 000	5, 850, 000	+4, 350, 000	-8, 425, 000	-550, 000
Support of United States prisoners.....	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000			
Total, Federal prison system.....	43, 044, 000	58, 975, 000	51, 100, 000	50, 550, 000	+7, 506, 000	-8, 425, 000	-550, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY							
Salaries and expenses, limitation.....	(2, 700, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(-1, 200, 000)		
Total, Department of Justice.....	253, 270, 000	275, 075, 000	266, 100, 000	265, 300, 000	+12, 030, 000	-9, 775, 000	-800, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Item	Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	House bill
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES							
Salaries.....	\$1,319,000	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600	+\$16,600		
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,500	74,000	64,000	74,000	—500		+\$10,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	291,200	352,000	310,000	310,000	+18,800	—\$42,000	
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300			
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,781,000	1,857,900	1,805,900	1,815,900	+34,900	—42,000	+10,000
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS							
Salaries and expenses.....	308,450	332,000	332,000	332,000	+23,550		
CUSTOMS COURT							
Salaries and expenses.....	738,300	832,000	750,000	770,000	+31,700	—62,000	+20,000
COURT OF CLAIMS							
Salaries and expenses.....	841,555	890,000	875,000	875,000	+33,445	—15,000	
Repairs and improvements.....	9,000	9,500	9,500	9,500	+500		
Total, Court of Claims.....	850,555	899,500	884,500	884,500	+33,945	—15,000	
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES							
Salaries of judges.....	9,208,500	9,358,500	9,275,000	9,128,000	—80,500	—230,500	—147,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	20,951,000	21,815,800	21,400,000	21,452,000	+501,000	—363,800	+52,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	5,175,000	5,120,000	4,900,000	4,620,000	—555,000	—500,000	—280,000

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	3, 075, 000	3, 733, 000	3, 250, 000	3, 380, 000	+305, 000	-353, 000	+130, 000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	1, 041, 000	1, 404, 400	1, 100, 000	1, 305, 000	+264, 000	-99, 400	+205, 000
Referees, special account:							
Salaries.....	(2, 006, 500)	(2, 106, 500)	(2, 006, 500)	(2, 056, 500)	(+50, 000)	(-50, 000)	(+50, 000)
Expenses.....	(2, 873, 150)	(3, 580, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 200, 000)	(+323, 550)	(-380, 000)	(+200, 000)
Total, other courts and services.....	39, 450, 500	41, 431, 700	39, 925, 000	39, 885, 000	+434, 500	-1, 546, 700	-40, 000
Total, the Judiciary, excluding indefinite special funds.....	43, 128, 805	45, 353, 100	43, 697, 400	43, 687, 400	+558, 595	-1, 665, 700	-10, 000
Total, the Judiciary, including indefinite special funds.....	48, 008, 455	51, 039, 600	48, 703, 900	48, 943, 900	+935, 445	-2, 095, 700	+240, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1960—Continued

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960
U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101,673,800	\$106,112,000	\$101,557,300	\$101,757,300	+ \$83,500	— \$4,354,700
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	14,750,000	10,938,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	— 5,750,000	— 1,938,000
Payment to informational media guarantee fund.....	2,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	+ 500,000	— 500,000
Total, U. S. Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	113,757,300	— 5,166,500	— 6,792,700
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
President's special international program.....	6,410,500	7,700,000	6,145,500	6,171,500	— 239,000	— 1,528,500
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS						
Salaries and expenses.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	280,000	— 497,000	— 8,000
Total, related agencies.....	126,111,300	128,538,000	119,482,800	120,208,800	— 5,902,500	— 8,329,200
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special indefinite accounts.....	664,446,457	677,301,100	646,890,200	645,418,200	— 19,028,257	— 31,882,900
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special indefinite accounts.....	669,326,107	682,987,600	651,896,700	650,674,700	— 18,651,407	— 32,312,900
						— 1,472,000
						— 1,222,000

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.² Included in proposed new consolidated item "Legal activities, salaries and expenses," in the budget.³ Reduction of \$688,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 100.⁴ Reduction of \$5,462,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 100.⁵ Includes \$600,000 for trade missions.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7343

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the
10 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ;
18 purchase (not to exceed ~~(1)~~*five* *eight*, of which two shall be
19 for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles;
20 printing and binding outside the continental United States
21 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
22 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of uniforms;
24 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
25 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the

1 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
2 tries; dues for library membership in organizations which
3 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price
4 lower than the others; employment of aliens by contract
5 for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and
6 paid for passports; radio communications; payment in ad-
7 vance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone
8 and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintain-
9 ing in Morocco institutions for American convicts and per-
10 sons declared insane by any consular court, and care and
11 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; ex-
12 penses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing
13 to the United States from foreign countries persons charged
14 with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of
15 services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating,
16 (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and
17 (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic
18 aids; ~~(2)\$111,500,000~~ \$112,500,000, of which not less than
19 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
23 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956
24 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allow-
25 ance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in

1 the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplo-
2 matic mission (except that ten such vehicles may be pur-
3 chased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the
4 case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), \$825,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$17,372,000, of which not less than
19 \$16,739,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed ~~(3)\$1,072,000~~ \$1,300,000 may be used for ad-
23 ministrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

2 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
3 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
4 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-
5 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
6 107), \$1,000,000.

7 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-

8 ABILITY FUND

9 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and dis-
10 ability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
11 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,360,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

13 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15 meet annual obligations of membership in international
16 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
17 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,033,000.

18 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
20 certain international organizations in which the United
21 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
22 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by
23 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such

1 representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
 2 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
 3 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of
 4 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without
 5 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.
 6 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
 7 ~~(4)\$1,900,000~~ \$1,959,000.

8 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

9 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
 10 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
 11 national activities which arise from time to time in the
 12 conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropria-
 13 tions have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conven-
 14 tions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal serv-
 15 ices without regard to civil service and classification laws;
 16 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
 17 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
 18 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor
 19 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in
 20 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
 21 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
 22 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; ~~(5)\$1,900,000~~ \$2,000,000, of which
 23 not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for repre-
 24 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the

1 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for entertain-
2 ment.

3 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
5 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

6 For expenses necessary to enable the United States
7 to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889,
8 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States
9 and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable
10 to the United States Section, International Boundary and
11 Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including
12 operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification,
13 canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply,
14 power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation
15 projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (includ-
16 ing surveys and operation and maintenance and protection
17 during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protec-
18 tion; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101
19 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C.
20 277d-1—277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor
21 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs
22 and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
23 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
24 (5 U.S.C. 2131); and leasing of private property to

1 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
 2 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
 3 amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
 6 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-
 7 gations, ~~(6)\$550,000~~ \$573,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
 10 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
 11 ~~(7)\$1,800,000~~ \$2,160,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for
 12 the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to
 13 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
 14 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
 15 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
 18 ects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1,
 19 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
 20 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
 21 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936
 22 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), Septem-
 23 ber 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipu-
 24 lated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico

1 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,000,000, to
2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expendi-
3 tures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control
4 project for construction on any land, site, or easement in
5 connection with this project except such as has been acquired
6 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
7 Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*,
8 That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for
9 irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States
10 unless suitable arrangements have been made with the pro-
11 spective water users for repayment to the Government of
12 such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been
13 allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
20 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
21 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
23 vehicles; \$345,000, to be disbursed under the direction

1 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for addi-
2 tional expenses of the American Sections, International Com-
3 missions, as hereinafter set forth:

4 International Joint Commission, United States and
5 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
6 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
7 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
8 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
9 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
10 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
11 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
12 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
13 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
14 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
15 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
16 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,
17 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of
18 the Government for the performance of work for which
19 this appropriation is made.

20 International Boundary Commission, United States,
21 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
22 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
23 Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United
24 States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to
25 employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day

1 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
2 of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight
3 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
4 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
5 the boundary line clear.

6 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
8 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection
9 with participation in international fisheries commissions pur-
10 suant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of
11 Congress, \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That the United States
12 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
13 commissions.

14 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

15 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

16 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
17 enable the Department of State to carry out international
18 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
19 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
20 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
21 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
22 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
23 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act
24 of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of
25 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries.

1 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
 2 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
 3 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 4 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
 5 ~~(8)\$1,000~~ \$5,000; services as authorized by section 15 of
 6 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance
 7 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised
 8 Statutes, as amended; ~~(9)\$22,800,000~~ \$23,620,000, of
 9 which not less than ~~(10)\$7,250,000~~ \$4,811,500 shall be
 10 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
 11 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That
 12 not to exceed ~~(11)\$1,437,500~~ \$1,500,000 may be used for
 13 administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

14 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

15 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for
 16 the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua,
 17 in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
 18 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160) , as supplemented
 19 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
 20 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
 21 1709) , ~~(12)\$4,500,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain available
 22 until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be
 23 made from this appropriation to the Department of Com-
 24 merce for the performance of work for which the appropria-
 25 tion is made.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
3 and expenses”, “International conferences and contin-
4 gencies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are
5 available for reimbursement of the General Services Admin-
6 istration for security guard services for protection of con-
7 fidential files.

8 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any
10 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the
11 several States of the United States or any political subdivi-
12 sion thereof.

13 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title
14 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
15 any international organization which engages in the direct or
16 indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world
17 government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion,
18 direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world
19 government or one world citizenship.

20 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
21 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-
22 bership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

23 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
24 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
25 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the
furniture and household and personal effects of an employee

1 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he
2 is unable to use his furniture and effects.

3 (13) SEC. 107. *Notwithstanding the provisions of section*
4 *1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953, or*
5 *any other provision of law, and in addition to the sums*
6 *appropriated in this title, the equivalent of \$2,000,000 in*
7 *foreign currencies owed to or owned by the United States*
8 *and in excess to other needs authorized by law, may be*
9 *utilized at the discretion of the Secretary of State for repre-*
10 *sentation purposes and for travel abroad: Provided, That*
11 *such uses shall be reported annually to the Committees on*
12 *Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
14 Appropriation Act, 1960".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
19 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
20 including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of
21 passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency
22 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or
23 his Administrative Assistant; (14) ~~\$3,650,000~~ \$3,700,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the
3 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-
6 sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31
7 U.S.C. 529) ; \$12,600,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of anti-
10 trust and kindred laws, (15)~~\$4,500,000~~ \$4,200,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for
12 the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional
13 offices of the Antitrust Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
17 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys
18 in Alaska; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the
19 United States when specifically directed by the Attorney
20 General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to
21 be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney
22 General; and firearms and ammunition; \$22,500,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the em-

1 ployment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs
2 at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the
3 amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the
4 emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon
5 certificate of the Attorney General.

6 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

7 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
8 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
9 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and ex-
10 penses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or inform-
11 ants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5
12 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States
13 Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
14 appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one
15 attendance fee for any one calendar day.

16 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution
19 of crimes against the United States; protection of the person
20 of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection,
21 classification and preservation of identification and other
22 records and their exchange with, and for the official use of,
23 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
24 States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be sub-
25 ject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the re-

1 ceiving departments or related agencies; and such other in-
2 vestigations regarding official matters under the control of
3 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
4 may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase
5 for police-type use without regard to the general purchase
6 price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed
7 five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for
8 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
9 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
10 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
11 paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000
12 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,
13 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
14 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$114,600,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
16 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the posi-
17 tion is held by the present incumbent.

18 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
20 civil-service employee.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
24 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to

1 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
2 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
3 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
4 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
5 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
6 exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
7 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
8 Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate;
9 purchase for police-type use, without regard to the gen-
10 eral purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
11 (not to exceed two hundred and forty for replacement
12 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; pur-
13 chase (not to exceed nine, of which four shall be
14 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of
15 aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms
16 matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration
17 fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits
18 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure
19 payment of fines and passage money; operation, mainte-
20 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
21 of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General
22 Services Administration for security guard services for pro-
23 tection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention,
24 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and
25 their wives and dependent children, including return of such

1 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other
2 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General;
3 \$55,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appro-
4 priated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emer-
5 gency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the
6 Attorney General.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For expenses necessary for the administration, operation,
10 and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institu-
11 tions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-
12 Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; purchase
13 of not to exceed twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for
14 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
15 compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and
16 non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-
17 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or
18 destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238) ; firearms
19 and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of
20 rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
21 stock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and
22 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act
23 of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$41,600,000: *Provided*,
24 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service
25 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the

1 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service
 2 for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
 3 correctional institutions.

4 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

5 (16) *For construction of staff housing at Federal penal and*
 6 *correctional institutions, \$450,000.*

7 For construction of a maximum security institution on
 8 (17) *a site to be selected by the Attorney General, publicly*
 9 *owned land in Marion, Illinois, as selected by the Attorney*
 10 *General's Site Selection Committee, (18) \$2,000,000*
 11 *\$1,000,000.*

12 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
 13 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional
 14 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
 15 by contract or force account, \$4,400,000: *Provided, That*
 16 *labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-*
 17 *formed under this appropriation: Provided further, That*
 18 *\$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for pay-*
 19 *ment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's*
 20 *share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal*
 21 *Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.*

22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
 24 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
 25 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred

1 to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general ad-
2 ministration", Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
6 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-
7 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly
8 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the
9 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
11 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
12 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
13 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United
14 States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States
15 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
24 for individuals.

25 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for

1 “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
2 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
3 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
4 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be available
5 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act
6 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

7 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
8 Appropriation Act, 1960”.

9 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

10 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 SALARIES

12 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
13 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall
14 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,
15 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice
16 to any office or work of the Court, \$1,335,600.

17 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

18 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
19 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

20 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

21 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the
22 Chief Justice may approve, (19)\$64,000 \$74,000.

23 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

24 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
25 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed

1 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
2 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
3 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
4 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
5 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
6 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
7 removal by hire of men and equipment or under con-
8 tract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised
9 Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$310,000.

10 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

11 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
12 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
13 United States, \$6,300.

14 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
17 and all other officers and employees of the court, and
18 necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of
19 books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the
20 chief judge, \$332,000.

21 CUSTOMS COURT

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; sal-
24 aries of the officers and employees of the court; services as
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U.S.C. 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, includ-
2 ing exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be
3 approved by the chief judge; ~~(20)\$750,000~~ \$770,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court
5 shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

6 COURT OF CLAIMS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and
9 all other officers and employees of the court, and for other
10 necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees
11 and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and
12 travel, \$875,000.

13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
16 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

17 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

18 JUDICIAL SERVICES

19 SALARIES OF JUDGES

20 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
21 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
22 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges
23 of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory
24 of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under
25 title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373;

1 and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court
 2 of the United States in accordance with title 28, United
 3 States Code, section 375; ~~(21)\$9,275,000~~ \$9,128,000.

4 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

5 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal
 6 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
 7 ~~(22)\$21,400,000~~ \$21,452,000: *Provided*, That the compen-
 8 sation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges
 9 shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of
 10 the United States Courts without regard to the Classifica-
 11 tion Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a
 12 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
 13 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge
 14 shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform
 15 with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10,
 16 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to
 17 review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if
 18 requested by the Director, such determination by the judge
 19 otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of
 20 step increases corresponding with those provided for by title
 21 VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and
 22 of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed be-
 23 cause of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to
 24 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall
 25 not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the

1 chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
 2 court having five or more district judges, in which case
 3 the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per an-
 4 num(23): *Provided further, That no person hereafter ap-
 5 pointed as a probation officer under section 3654 of title 18,
 6 United States Code, shall be paid from moneys appropriated
 7 under this title who does not fulfill the minimum standards of
 8 qualifications now or hereafter prescribed by the Judicial
 9 Conference of the United States.*

10 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

11 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals
 12 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,
 13 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-
 14 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States
 15 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
 16 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; (24)\$4,900,000
 17 \$4,620,000.

18 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

19 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
 20 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
 21 ing the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of
 22 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
 23 of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000 for
 24 the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance
 25 with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceed-

1 ing \$25 in any one case, ~~(25)\$3,250,000~~ \$3,380,000:

2 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not
3 to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
4 concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred
5 on the written authorization of the Director of the Admin-
6 istrative Office of the United States Courts.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

8 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
9 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising,
10 ~~(26)~~*services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
11 *August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75*
12 *per diem for individuals, and rent in the District of*
13 *Columbia and elsewhere, (27)\$1,100,000* \$1,305,000.

14 SALARIES OF REFEREES

15 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
16 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed
17 ~~(28)\$2,006,500~~ \$2,056,500, to be derived from the referees'
18 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

19 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

20 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
21 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
22 travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act
23 of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed
24 ~~(29)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,200,000, to be derived from the referees'

1 expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28,
2 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

4 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
5 District Court of the United States for the District of
6 Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
7 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
8 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-
9 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
10 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
11 District of Columbia.

12 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
13 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a
14 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
15 more than \$6.50 per volume.

16 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation
17 Act, 1960”.

18 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

19 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to enable the United States
22 Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
23 Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information
24 and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C.

1 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activ-
2 ities, including employment, without regard to the civil
3 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a tempo-
4 rary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within
5 the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in
6 the United States relating to the translation or narration of
7 colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
8 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
9 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attor-
10 ney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
11 for service in the United States and their dependents to
12 and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allow-
13 ances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the
14 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
15 801-1158) ; entertainment within the United States not
16 to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insur-
17 ance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase
18 of space in publications abroad, without regard to the pro-
19 visions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as author-
20 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
21 55a) ; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
22 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28
23 of the United States Code when such claims arise in for-
24 eign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648
25 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library mem-

1 bership in organizations which issue publications to members
2 only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employ-
3 ment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase
4 of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes
5 on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to
6 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the
7 furniture and household and personal effects of an em-
8 ployee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at
9 which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such
10 regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses
11 of preparing and transporting to their former homes the
12 remains of persons, not United States Government employees,
13 who may die away from their homes while participating
14 in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activ-
15 ities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and
16 visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equip-
17 ment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, trans-
18 lation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise;
19 maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used
20 for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and util-
21 ities for Government-owned or leased property abroad;
22 rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices,
23 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and em-
24 ployees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel
25 expenses for employees attending official international con-

1 ferences, without regard to the Standardized Government
 2 Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances
 3 in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense
 4 Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allow-
 5 ances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of
 6 State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign
 7 governments, schools, or organizations; ~~(30)\$101,557,300~~
 8 ~~\$101,757,300~~, of which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be
 9 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or
 10 owned by the Treasury of the United States ~~(31)~~*and of*
 11 *which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by con-*
 12 *tracts with one or more private international broadcasting*
 13 *licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under*
 14 *private auspices, but under the general supervision of the*
 15 *United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin*
 16 *America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of*
 17 *the free world, which program shall be designed to cultivate*
 18 *friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and*
 19 *to build improved international understanding to provide for*
 20 *private international broadcasting: Provided, That not to ex-*
 21 *ceed (32) \$75,000 \$135,000* may be used for representation
 22 abroad: *Provided further, That this appropriation shall*
 23 *be available for expenses in connection with travel*
 24 *of personnel outside the continental United States, in-*
 25 *cluding travel of dependents and transportation of*

1 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such
2 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation
3 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders
4 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel
5 or transportation may not be completed during the current
6 year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for
7 payment of expenses in connection with the operation of
8 information establishments abroad without regard to the pro-
9 visions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
10 543) : *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles
11 used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropria-
12 tion may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c)
13 of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and
14 the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be
15 available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles
16 and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each
17 such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall
18 not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstand-
19 ing the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
20 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Informa-
21 tion Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use
22 of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to
23 agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners
24 and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such
25 funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose

1 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or
2 property arising from such use of said radio stations and
3 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
4 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the pur-
5 poses of foreign information and educational activities which
6 expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for
7 a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment
8 or assignment otherwise authorized(33): *Provided further*,
9 *That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1415 of the*
10 *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, or any other pro-*
11 *vision of law, and in addition to the sums appropriated in*
12 *this title, the equivalent of \$40,000 in foreign currency owed*
13 *to or owned by the United States and in excess to other*
14 *needs authorized by law, may be utilized at the discretion of*
15 *the Director for representation purposes and for travel*
16 *abroad: Provided further, That such uses shall be reported*
17 *annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate*
18 *and House of Representatives.*

19 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
21 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
22 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
23 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without
24 regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40

1 U.S.C. 278a) , and acquisition of land and interests in land
 2 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$9,000,000, to re-
 3 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
 4 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
 5 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
 6 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255) , and title to any land
 7 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
 8 States Information Agency.

9 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

10 For payment to the "Informational media guaranty
 11 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
 12 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-
 13 tional media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the
 14 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
 15 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442) , ~~(34)~~\$2,500,000
 16 \$3,000,000.

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

19 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
 20 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
 21 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", ~~(35)~~\$6,145,500
 22 \$6,171,500~~(36)~~, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 23 *vided*, That not to exceed a total of ~~(37)~~\$25,000 \$61,800
 24 may be expended for representation.

1 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
4 Rights, \$280,000.

5 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
6 INCORPORATED

7 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
8 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
9 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
10 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
11 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
12 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
13 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
14 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1960 for such
15 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
17 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
18 PORATED

19 Not to exceed \$475,000 of the funds of the corpora-
20 tion shall be available for its administrative expenses,
21 and not to exceed \$793,000 for the expenses of voca-
22 tional training of prisoners, both amounts to be avail-
23 able for services as authorized by section 15 of the
24 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be
25 computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in

1 accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting
2 system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of
3 depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the
4 said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged
5 to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including
6 selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection
7 with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, im-
8 provement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other
9 property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an
10 interest.

11 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
14 not authorized by the Congress.

15 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
16 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1960".

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1959.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 23, 1959.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of June 23, 1959
86th-1st, No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: State-Justice appropriation bill. Independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on housing bill. Sen. Murray and other Senators and Rep. Metcalf introduced and Sen. Murray discussed bill to authorize additional appropriations for forest access roads development.

SENATE

1. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed, 90 to 0, with amendments this bill, H. R. 7343 (pp. 10491-502, 10506-11). Conferees were appointed (p. 10511). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed, 89 to 1, as reported this bill, H. R. 7040 (pp. 10525-30). Conferees were appointed (p. 10530). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
3. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6769 (S. Rept. 425). p. 10480
4. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act of 1933 so as to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds by TVA to finance additions to its power system (S.Rept. 426). p. 10480

5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. This bill, H. R. 7176, was made the unfinished business for consideration today, June 24. p. 10530
6. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report without amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 6134, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years. p. D517
The "Daily Digest" states that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "postponed action for 1 week on S. 2162, Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959." p. D517
7. MEAT INSPECTION. Both Houses received from GAO a report on the review of activities of the Meat Inspection Division of this Department. pp. 10479, 10618
8. FATS AND OILS. Received from GSA a copy of a notice to be published in the Federal Register of a proposed disposition of approximately 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the national stockpile. p. 10478
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Brooks Hays to be a member of the Board of Directors of TVA. pp. 10514, 10540
10. FARM INCOME. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA Daily Radio Roundup discussing farm income, and stating that "farming continues to be a sort of island of recession in a sea of prosperity." p. 10504
11. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Schoepel inserted a statement by Ernest J. Williams before the Transportation Council discussing the comprehensive study being made of transportation policy at the request of the President, including activities on which reports are expected to be made from the study. pp. 10504-6
12. CONTRACTS. Passed, with amendments, H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 until December 31, 1961 (pp. 10511-2, 10514-6). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Butler to prohibit Government agencies from inserting provisions in certain contracts which would limit profits under the contract (p. 10515).
13. SURPLUS FOODS. Sen. Humphrey inserted two articles, "Our Wheat Surplus: 100 Billion Loaves," and "Farm Surplus Bill Extension Vital," discussing the surplus food situation and activities under Public Law 480 for distributing such food abroad. pp. 10512-3
14. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a report prepared for him by the Small Business Administration listing timber sales by the Forest Service from tracts which had been set aside for competitive bidding by small business. p. 10534
15. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield inserted a list of bills on which hearings will be held by the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Public Affairs beginning July 6. p. 10489
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill, and H. R. 3460, the TVA self-financing bill, will be considered in the next few days. pp. 10478, 10511

The only soft spot remaining in Erie County is among young adults. Arrangements now are being made to set up a clinic in unemployment offices for the economically less fortunate in that age group.

In Randolph, Mass., near Boston, high school students and mothers have been used to ring doorbells and ferret out those—children and adults—who have not received polio shots.

This is the type of face-to-face campaign we need now to carry out successful drives for polio prevention. Here is a six-point program for you and your community:

1. You have to learn just who the uninoculated are in your town. Thus, the local health department should carry out a study to locate those who have not received polio shots. The U.S. Public Health Service has methods for conducting quick, accurate surveys.

2. People in your town have to pitch in. In Boston the department of public works paints polio reminders on sidewalks. In New York, political clubs offer shots. In San Diego, PTA's use their own doctor and nurse members to provide shots.

3. Some group in your community must take responsibility for person-to-person contact of the uninoculated. You must ring doorbells, ask questions, educate those who have not received polio protection.

4. You must plan cooperatively with medical groups to make vaccination accessible for all persons.

5. One good way to achieve this is to set up low-cost clinics in areas where they are most needed. This is being urged by the National Foundation.

6. Inoculation programs should operate day and night. St. Louis has day programs for school-age children and night programs for workers, housewives, and others who cannot make it in the daytime.

In short, each community must have a dynamic plan to reach people on every economic level. Thus, no one will be able to say, "I didn't get a shot because I didn't know where to go."

This is urgent. A new polio season is here. There still is time to achieve partial resistance to polio through the first two injections 1 month apart.

Remember, there is no time of the year, winter or summer, when the vaccine cannot be given safely. If we do not act now, how can we answer the person in a respirator who asks, in the years ahead: "Wasn't any polio vaccine available back in 1959?"

IMPORTANCE OF AN AGREEMENT TO AVOID A STRIKE IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, some Members of the Senate have now talked to both leaders of labor and leaders of management in the steel industry.

Last week I suggested that the President bring together a group of industry and labor leaders and emphasize to them what would be the domestic and international consequences of a strike in the steel industry at this time.

It is not my thought the President should get into any details of an agreement, or substitute himself for the give and take of their collective bargaining process.

My recommendation before—and I repeat it now—was that the President use his high office to create an atmosphere in which both sides would make every possible effort to reach agreement.

In New Orleans last April Allen Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, stated:

Khrushchev forecast our future industrial growth would be only 2 percent a year. If this is true, the United States will be virtually committing economic suicide.

But during the past few years, the gross national product of the United States has been increasing at the rate of only about 1.3 percent annually. This is insufficient to compete with the much greater rate in the Soviet Union; and, if continued, can only reduce our standard of living.

The Soviet 7-year plan envisions an annual production expansion of 8.6 percent. An extended steel strike could only increase the already unfavorable differential between their growth rate and that of this country.

It is for this reason that I again urge the President to act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HART in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and that no points of order be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "eight", and on page 3, line 18, after the word "aids", to strike out "\$111,500,000" and insert "\$112,500,000".

On page 4, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,072,000" and insert "\$1,300,000".

On page 6, line 7, to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$1,959,000".

On page 6, line 22, after "(44 U.S.C. 111)", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 8, line 7, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$573,000".

On page 8, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert "\$2,160,000".

On page 12, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$5,000"; in line 8, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$22,800,000" and insert "\$23,370,000"; at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$7,250,000" and insert "\$4,811,500"; and in line 11, after the word

"exceed", to strike out "\$1,437,500" and insert "\$1,500,000".

On page 12, line 21, after "(72 Stat. 1709)", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

On page 14, after line 2, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953, or any other provision of law, and in addition to the sums appropriated in this title, the equivalent of \$2,000,000 in foreign currencies owed to or owned by the United States and in excess to other needs authorized by law, may be utilized at the discretion of the Secretary of State for representation purposes and for travel abroad: *Provided*, That such uses shall be reported annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives."

On page 14, line 23, after the word "Assistant", to strike out "\$3,650,000" and insert "\$3,700,000".

On page 15, line 10, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$4,200,000".

On page 20, after line 4, to insert: "For construction of staff housing at Federal penal and correctional institutions, \$450,000".

On page 20, line 8, after the word "General", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$1,000,000".

On page 24, line 3, after the word "approve", to strike out "\$64,000" and insert "\$74,000".

On page 25, line 10, after the word "Judge", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$770,000".

On page 26, line 12, after the numerals "375", to strike out "\$9,275,000" and insert "\$9,128,000".

On page 26, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$21,400,000" and insert "\$21,452,000", and on page 27, line 13, after the words "per annum", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That no person hereafter appointed as a probation officer under section 3654 of title 18, United States Code, shall be paid from moneys appropriated under this title who does not fulfill the minimum standards of qualifications now or hereafter prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States."

On page 28, line 2, after "section 3041", to strike out "\$4,900,000" and insert "\$4,620,000".

On page 28, line 12, after the word "case", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$3,380,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 21, to insert "services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals", and in line 24, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,305,000".

On page 29, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$2,006,500" and insert "\$2,056,500".

On page 29, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,200,000".

On page 31, line 18, after the word "and", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "personnel" and insert "personal"; on page 32, line 18, after the word "organizations"; to strike out "\$101,557,300" and insert "\$101,757,300", and in line 21, after the word "States" to insert "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the

peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding to provide for private international broadcasting"; on page 33, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$135,000", and on page 34, line 19, after the word "authorized", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, or any other provision of law, and in addition to the sums appropriated in this title the equivalent of \$40,000 in foreign currency owed to or owed by the United States and in excess to other needs authorized by law, may be utilized at the discretion of the Director for representation purposes and for travel abroad: *Provided further*, That such uses shall be reported annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives."

On page 35, line 24, after "(22 U.S.C. 1442)", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,000,000".

On page 36, line 5, after the numerals "1956", to strike out "\$6,145,500" and insert "\$6,171,500, to remain available until expended", and in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$61,800".

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there is available to the Senate and to each Member a detailed report covering the various items in this bill. I do not intend to duplicate that report in my brief statement.

But there are a few general factors which I wish to set forth.

The committee has gone over every item in this measure with great care. We have approached this subject from the standpoint of attempting to secure 100 cents worth of value for every dollar of the taxpayer's money.

All of us know that the activities of the Federal Government cannot be undertaken without money, and all of us agree that the activities covered by this measure are vital to our future.

Without those limitations, the committee has tried to be as prudent and as economical as we possibly can. We have sought to keep those agencies dealing with our foreign policy and our judicial system as effective as is feasible.

The full amount of this bill is \$645,418,200 for the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency, the Justice Department, and the Federal Judiciary.

That sum represents a decrease of \$1,472,000 from the amount approved by the House. It also represents a decrease of \$19,028,257 under the appropriations for fiscal 1959 and a decrease of \$31,882,900 under the budget estimates.

This bill, I believe, comes to us as a cooperative project. The House did an excellent job in culling over the budget requests. The Senate appropriations committee acted in a nonpartisan manner in reviewing the items.

The committee was unanimous in its recommendations.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the subcommittee was unanimous in each of its recommendations, and that the 27 members of the full committee, made up of Senators from all parts of the Nation, and representing all points of view, were entirely unanimous in reporting the bill to the Senate.

We have increased some items—particularly the international educational-exchange activities. This is a program

from which the United States has drawn rich dividends.

But we have offset the increases in other fields where we felt that the money was not so essential.

For instance, in building a project to be started in Illinois, the House, by a yea-and-nay vote of 2 to 1, agreed to the penitentiary amendment involving \$2 million. We reduced it to \$1 million. If the plans are expedited and if the work gets underway earlier than we anticipate, we will be prepared to agree to a supplemental appropriation, because we approve of the project fully and recognize the need of the prison in Illinois and the necessity of expediting it in every possible way.

Mr. President, this bill comes to the Senate with strong bipartisan support. It meets the test of prudence and effectiveness. I hope it will meet the approval of my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I offer for myself and the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Texas will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$23,370,000," and insert "\$23,620,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this is the so-called Johnson-Mundt amendment. It adds to the funds for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the Smith-Mundt Act, at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. The purpose of this amendment is to increase by \$250,000 the funds made available under the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright Acts so as to encourage and increase the exchange of scholars and students at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Mr. President, several months ago I advocated the creation of a cultural center for East-West studies in Hawaii. On June 9, I introduced S. 2135 to give effect to that suggestion and a companion bill was introduced in the House by Congressman SAUND of California on behalf of Delegate BURNS of Hawaii. S. 2135 was designed to promote the foreign relations of the United States by creating better understanding and relations between the nations of Asia and the Pacific and the United States. It was my thought that a cultural center such as this would become a magnet for scholars and educators from the whole Pacific area, thus enabling us to understand one another better. We anticipate that during this session there will be additional authorizing legislation which will direct the Secretary of State to recommend to the Congress a program along the lines contemplated by my bill.

In the meantime I believe it is important that we put this program into effect to the extent that existing authorizing legislation will allow. I have

been informed, Mr. President, that one way to get this operation underway with existing facilities in Hawaii would be for the Congress to utilize certain existing provisions of law, namely the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright Acts. I have therefore sent to the desk the amendment which would provide \$250,000 additional for these purposes with the thought that these funds could then be used to bring students from both East and West to Hawaii.

Mr. President, time is of the essence in getting this project underway. The next academic year is only 3 months away. Plans must be made now.

For too long, Mr. President, we have sat on our hands waiting and waiting for the administration to grasp opportunities when they are presented. I propose to wait no longer.

I firmly believe that a democracy can act with the same dispatch as dictatorships. Here is one small chance for us to move in this important field of East-West exchanges. Because we want the program to be bipartisan, I have discussed this subject in detail with the very able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and he strongly approves of the amendment. Under the language of the amendment the State Department would perfect arrangements with the University of Hawaii for an improvement of the program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. First, let me say, as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, as well as the ranking minority member of the full committee, that I believe the appropriation bill as reported is a good bill. It is under the budget estimates for 1960 by \$31,882,900. It is under the appropriations for 1959 by \$19,028,257. It represents a decrease by the Senate this year under the House bill of \$1,472,000.

In these days of fiscal irresponsibility in some quarters, I feel that an excellent job has been done by the subcommittee and the full committee. I therefore wish to second what the distinguished majority leader has said.

I approve the so-called Johnson-Mundt amendment, which was offered by the Senator from Texas, and which has just been agreed to. I believe it follows the general theory of the committee, in which many of us have been interested for some time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to join the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee handling this bill and of the full Appropriations Committee, and to compliment and commend the majority leader on the amendment, the Johnson-Mundt amendment, which will allocate \$250,000 to the University of Hawaii, and which will carry out, in effect, the idea of an East-West center of studies, which the distinguished senior Senator from Texas has been advocating for so long.

I move that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT subsequently said: Mr. President, before the vote on the bill is taken, I wish to speak in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished majority leader [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas] on behalf of himself and myself, in connection with the creation, promotion, and development, in cooperation with the authorities in Hawaii, of the educational facilities to promote better Asiatic-American understanding. I think it is one of the great forward steps being taken in the direction of better East-West relationships. I congratulate the majority leader on his initiative and I am happy to be joined with him in this undertaking. He at one time had considered introducing a special bill to take care of this matter. By handling the matter in this way, however, in cooperation with Hawaii and under the Smith-Mundt Act, I think we will get the same results more expeditiously and through the expenditure of fewer public funds.

Many Senators are aware of the great work which has been done by the great American University of Beirut, Lebanon, in the creation of a better understanding between the people of the Arabic-speaking world and the people of the United States. They are aware, also, of what has been done in Turkey, in the case of Roberts College. All of us are aware of the fact that Turkey is one of the great stalwart friends of the United States, as has been demonstrated both in peacetime and in war. The new facility and functions at Hawaii will enable us to create similar bases of mutual understanding with Asiatic countries.

The expenditure of \$250,000, earmarked in this way, will create, it seems to me, a great opportunity with the people of the most populous area of the world to perpetuate important friendships. It will indeed be money well spent. It is a program envisioned and embraced in 1948 by the provisions we specifically included in the Smith-Mundt Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these remarks may appear in that part of the RECORD where the Johnson-Mundt amendment was discussed earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I should like to make a few comments on the general subject of representation allowances. Would the Senator prefer that I did so in my own time, or does he wish to yield to me now?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator. I will say in that connection that a very constructive amendment was offered by the

chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and we reviewed it at some length and in great detail. I know of the interest of the Senator from Pennsylvania and other Members of the Senate with regard to the importance of our personnel in foreign countries becoming acquainted with the countries in which they serve and with their people.

The very able Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Robert C. Hill, who previously served as Assistant Secretary of State, and who has done one of the outstanding jobs in diplomatic history, has been going, most of the time at his own expense, to every State in Mexico, frequently visiting schools, health centers, and similar places, and usually being forced to do it with his own funds, because the allowance provided is not sufficient.

I use that experience as an illustration. I do not know that the amendment would apply to the situation affecting Mr. HILL. However, there are countries where counterpart funds are not being used. The committee felt that we should authorize the use of such funds for the purpose of travel by Ambassadors and for other personnel far down in the lower echelons, so that they could learn to understand the people of the country and conditions in the country.

We require a full report to be made on the use of these funds to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate. Further, we are informed that the report will be available to each Senator, so that all of us will know how the money is being used. We can now use counterpart funds for Members of the House and Members of the Senate, but our Ambassador and our third secretary cannot go to an adjoining state and have a conference on economic problems of interest to the two nations, because he must either draw on his wife's money or borrow the money himself. For that reason we thought it would be a forward and progressive step to authorize the use of counterpart funds for the USIA personnel and for the use of the State Department personnel, to the extent that such funds are available in the countries where they are serving. There is a total limitation on this use of \$2 million for the State Department and \$40,000 for the USIA.

We also made some increases in the appropriation. We did last year.

This has been a very much misunderstood appropriation item. Some persons have the idea that this money is used for one purpose. Actually little of it is used for that purpose. I am not widely traveled or very knowledgeable about the daily activities of our representatives in the countries of the world. However, sitting in committee day after day and hearing the testimony, I have become convinced that one of the wisest expenditures we can make is in the representation allowances we grant to our representatives overseas. I believe these should be clearly above the amounts which have been provided in the past.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I am in complete agreement with what he has said. I note

from the report that the representation allowance appropriation for fiscal 1959 was \$750,000. My recollection is—and I ask my friend from Texas to check me on this—that the State Department requested a million dollars, that the Senate provided a million dollars, thanks to the generous action, and I believe wise action, by the Senator from Texas and his colleagues on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with State Department affairs; that the House provided about \$600,000; and that the figure of \$750,000 was arrived at as a compromise. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is my recollection. I may say that we on the Senate side have felt very strongly in regard to this matter, and we have had the appropriation somewhat increased. They feel equally as strong in the other direction in the other House, and I believe that they are equally sincere, although we are rather proud of the fact that we have made some progress. One of the strongest advocates has been the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], as has also been the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. They are very knowledgeable in this field. I hope our House colleagues will consider what we have done. We have never gone as far as we should go.

Mr. CLARK. I know that the budget estimate for 1960 was \$850,000. If the Senator from Texas could enlighten me, I would be grateful to know whether the State Department gave any reason for decreasing its budget request by \$150,000 in the face of what appears to be an expanding need.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I am not aware of any reason which they supplied to the committee. I think there are good reasons for the decision, in view of the sentiment which we know exists. I was a little disappointed because the State Department did not agree that counterpart funds should be used in this field. The plan or idea was not made available by the State Department; it came from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. This is his amendment. When it was submitted to the Department, the Department did not look upon it with too much favor.

Mr. CLARK. Certainly no one can criticize either the Senate or the House for not appropriating more money in this regard than the State Department itself is willing to ask for and to win approval for at the Bureau of the Budget. So I am not the slightest degree critical of the action of our committee in approving the figure of \$825,000, set by the House, which is only \$25,000 less than the amount requested by the State Department, and is substantially in excess—\$75,000 in excess—of the amount actually appropriated last year.

If the Senator from Texas will indulge me a moment, I should like to make a brief additional comment. The Senator from Texas knows that I appeared before his committee last year and urged the Senate to grant the full amount requested.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I recall that testimony with interest.

Mr. CLARK. Thereafter, I was in touch with various individuals in the State Department—to be sure, on an informal, friendly basis—and was given to understand that, as a result of the very great assistance which the Senator from Texas had given the State Department last year, and the support of various other Senators, including the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and, in a much more humble way, myself, the Department was prepared to have an objective study made of the Department's needs for representation allowance funds and to present to the Senate Committee on Appropriations this year the results of such a study.

I was told—off the record, and informally, to be sure—that there was not much doubt that the real need for representation allowances throughout the world, in view of the extent of our international commitments, missions, personnel, and functions, would be between \$3 million and \$5 million, and that a carefully prepared study would show that to be the fact.

Last fall I went to Western Europe and had the opportunity to visit with our Ambassador to Bonn, in West Germany, Mr. Bruce, a very able public servant; our Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Folger, our Chargé d'Affaires in Holland, who was acting in Mr. Young's absence; and with the Minister-Consul in London, Mr. Whitney not being available to me. In each of those places I was given to understand that a study was in preparation which would indicate our real need for representation allowances in those countries. I was particularly interested to be told, in Holland, that information was being secured to see what the representation allowances were for private American industries doing business in Holland. We have already received information that as to three American concerns having branch operations in Holland, the vice presidents in charge of those operations each had a representation allowance in excess of the total representation allowance for the American Embassy at The Hague. So I am wondering what has happened to the study which the State Department said would be made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Pennsylvania has put his finger on a very important point. First, I think the American people have been misled by their own Congress about the treatment which has been accorded their representatives in other nations in the form of expense allowances. Second, I think the American people are unaware of the comparative amount of expense allowances provided our representatives and the representatives of other nations.

So in the hearings I urged that the Department not only make a study, but also submit to Congress the comparative figures. They did so. They had to do it quickly. They had not prepared it in advance. They did it only in a few instances. I am prepared to write a letter

to the Department, asking them to supply the information as to all the nations with whom we have diplomatic relations, and to give us, as nearly as they can, the comparative expenditures.

Also, to go one step further and to carry out the Senator's idea and recommendations, I shall ask the State Department to make a comprehensive, factual, and prudent study of what they think our needs dictate.

I remind the Senator from Pennsylvania of the table which was submitted in response to my request, and which appears on page 131 of the hearings. I read from the hearings, beginning on page 130:

Senator JOHNSON. What I would like to do is this: If this is true—and I think it is true—we are pretty careful and conservative in this field. I would like you to make a study of some of the embassies, as nearly comparable as you can, and give the committee the comparisons, what you think they use for representation allowance and what you think we use. For instance, I know Chancellor Adenauer is here and a number of people were in for lunch and in for dinner. The same thing is true when Churchill comes here. Now, I would like to have you take half a dozen countries and compare them to ourselves and see whether we are doing more or less.

If the Senator from Pennsylvania will follow me in the hearings, the table indicates that comparative figures are not available as between Great Britain and the United States. But the total expense allowance by Great Britain for use in Washington is \$95,203.

Mr. CLARK. I think the figures with respect to The Hague are quite interesting.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Oh, yes; I shall go down the list.

In Paris, the United States allows \$15,170; Great Britain allows \$67,370.

Mr. CLARK. Great Britain allows \$95,203 in Washington. This is a comparison of Great Britain with the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes. At The Hague, about which the Senator has spoken, the United States allows \$9,220. Is not that correct?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. Great Britain allows \$30,174, three times as much.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In Paris, Great Britain allows \$67,370; we allow \$15,170.

In Rome, Great Britain allows \$33,369; we allow \$15,540.

In Bonn, Great Britain allows \$32,596; the United States allows \$19,325.

In Moscow, Great Britain allows \$33,495; the United States allows \$21,210.

In Brussels, Great Britain allows \$33,270; the United States allows \$10,255.

In Madrid, Great Britain allows \$26,175; the United States allows \$10,320.

In The Hague, Great Britain allows \$30,174; we allow \$9,220.

I do not think the United States has to be a "me-too" government and follow the example of some other country. I do not want to have the United States emulate some other country simply for the purpose of emulating it; but I submit there is merit to the Senator's contention. I think we ought to ask the State Department to give us the com-

parative allowances with respect to other nations, particularly where we can use counterpart funds in lieu of dollars, or in addition to dollars; and that our State Department and the U.S. Information Agency personnel should try to see to it that full use is made of them, and that our Nation becomes as well informed as it possibly can upon the Department's problems in those countries.

I think money best spent by Congress, is probably that which is spent on some of the thorough, exhaustive studies and surveys which are made by committees and individuals of Congress. I think the same would be true if our skilled diplomats could make some surveys, and at the same time see the surveys which Senators and Representatives make.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am very sympathetic with the position which the Senator from Texas and the Senator from Pennsylvania are taking. I have followed this program during the past 10 or 12 years. I believe our great problem arises from the fact that the House has a very strong feeling in the direction of keeping representation allowances down. The Senate has always had a more liberal attitude. The question is, How liberal an attitude should be taken? I hope the amount will be increased. Two million dollars in foreign countries is a good step forward.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield first to the Senator from Pennsylvania; and thereafter I shall yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. He says the Senate is more generous than the House in the case of the representation allowances. But how can the Senate be more generous if the State Department does not ask for enough money?

Before the Senator from Massachusetts entered the Chamber, I said—and I should like to know whether he agrees—that responsible officials of the State Department firmly believe that our representation allowance abroad should be between \$3 million and \$5 million. Yet they request only \$850,000. Why? The Senator from Massachusetts knows why. The reason is that in the House of Representatives there is a very charming and attractive Member of high ability who does not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Texas, and the Senator from Pennsylvania; and the State Department is so terrified by that very effective Representative from Brooklyn—who is a fined man, and I say nothing against him—that the State Department is afraid to request of us the amount of money it needs.

I said to Mr. Loy Henderson, the representative of the State Department in connection with these appropriations, "Why do not you send someone down here who can take on our friend from Brooklyn? Is there anyone in the State

Department who has the same ability to fight conscientiously for the principle in which he believes that the Representative from Brooklyn, who fights on the other side, has?"

The State Department could not make any suggestions.

So I made an investigation of my own. I find that Mr. James Patrick Mulligan, a former Navy frogman who scouted Okinawa before our forces landed there, and who is aged 40, and is about to be sent to a hardship post, is available. If the State Department cannot find anyone else, let the Department bring back Mr. James Patrick Mulligan, and let him present, next year, an appropriation request which is realistic.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania has made a very eloquent plea with which I am in sympathy.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. At the proper opportunity I shall seek time in which to address myself to the subject of the informational media guaranty fund. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas about that matter. On page 11 of the committee report I note that the committee approved the sum of \$3 million—an increase of \$500,000 over the amount voted by the House, but \$500,000 below the budget estimate which was requested.

I have had a very considerable body of information given to me on the problem of the book-publishing concerns, as that problem relates to the informational media guaranty, and also in connection with the competition they are meeting with Soviet books which are being sold abroad at very low prices.

I shall deeply appreciate it if the Senator from Texas will inform us of the thinking of the subcommittee on this subject. Perhaps a little later I shall go into the subject more deeply.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The chairman of the subcommittee advocated the increase of \$500,000. I cannot speak with any authority for any other member of the subcommittee. I have the general impression that the other members of the subcommittee and the members of the full committee, without urging and insistence, probably would have gone along with the House figure or a lower figure. Several members indicated as much to me. This item was a very controversial one in last year's bill, and it is controversial now.

As the Senator from New York knows, the item is devoted to school books, motion pictures, charts, and "slick" paper magazines.

Some persons who are very well informed think an excellent job is done in the field of motion pictures. Generally speaking, most of them think the book expenditures—which, as I recall, amount to approximately 42 percent—result in an excellent job. There has been criticism of some of the other programs.

It was the feeling of the chairman of the subcommittee that, rather than the \$7.3 million program which would be

provided by the House allowance, our plan, which would finance a program of approximately \$9.1 million, should be adopted. I hope the Senate will approve the latter program.

I hope those who allocate and administer these funds will be aware of the skepticism which certain Members have about the opportunities of certain vehicles to spread propaganda which is not necessarily free-world propaganda, but may actually be partisan, propaganda between parties.

Generally speaking, I think the motion picture and the book programs have the support of most of the Members, although there is considerable sentiment for the viewpoint expressed by the House and the figure voted by the House; and it was only at my urging and the urging of the staff that we got the subcommittee to raise the figure, and that we held that figure in the full committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Let me point out to the Senator from Texas that the director of the program, in his testimony—and I refer to page 659 of the hearings—stated that the figure voted by the House of Representatives, namely, \$2,500,000, would result in a 25 percent reduction under the program for last year. The reason for that is that this year there is a smaller carryover. That carryover, together with the restoration of \$500,000—which is one-sixth of the correct sum—would still result in a material reduction in the program.

I want to understand the thinking of the subcommittee. Whenever I can obtain the floor, I shall discuss the situation in somewhat more detail.

Let me say to the majority leader that I shall not take a very long time, but I should like to take a few minutes to discuss the realities involved in this program.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to corroborate what the Senator has said. Being a member of the subcommittee, I think we were extremely fortunate to obtain an increase of \$500,000 over the allocation voted by the House of Representatives; and I am very hopeful that the increased amount will be retained in the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I express the same hope. As originally planned, this program was to be carried out through a revolving fund. However, as the Senator knows, last year we discovered that this fund had been administered in such a fashion that it really did not revolve. Instead, we were informed that the fund had been allowed to depreciate, mainly by allowing the use of the fund's assets for specific projects in certain countries, projects which had not been approved by the Congress in the creation of the IMG program.

This program was begun back in 1948 so private magazine and book publishers could enter foreign markets and be assured of converting the money they re-

ceived to American dollars at an equitable rate.

It was proposed that this foreign currency would then be sold back to the State Department for American dollars so that the State Department could use these currencies in the day-to-day operation of American embassies all over the world, and so that the dollar assets of the fund would be protected.

In 1952 administrative responsibility for the program was transferred to the International Information Administration in the Department of State and subsequently, in 1953, to the U.S. Information Agency. However, it was not until 1956 that it was separated from the investment guarantee program, when the Mutual Security Act of 1956 divided the authorization and assigned \$28 million to the informational media guarantee program and the remainder to the investment guarantee program.

Yet we today are well aware that this revolving fund has not revolved. In fact, since its inception, the IMG fund has lost some \$13 million.

The reason for this is very simple. Some of the bureaucratic schemers of our State Department went out—and in direct opposition to congressional intent—entered into agreements with foreign countries which restricted the use of any U.S.-owned currency in the foreign countries involved.

This, in effect, destroyed the concept of a revolving fund, since the cycle of buying foreign currency from private book and magazine publishers and selling it to the State Department was interrupted. There were strings put on the use of this money.

It is my hope that in the administration of the program in the future we shall be able to utilize the credits which are made abroad and make this program work as it was first intended to, back in 1948.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Perhaps we can have the discussion of this subject right now, and obviate the need for my getting the time separately.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Fine.

Mr. JAVITS. What interests me, and I think it is a powerful point to make, is the fact that the Soviet Union has given us tremendous competition in books, especially in areas where the IMG program is of such great importance. The place where the informational media guarantee program is doing its work is in countries where we need to spread information as to our own situation and with respect to the study of English. The nations where that program is needed are Austria, Burma, Chile, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

In practically all of those countries we are up against the "gun," in terms of competition with the Soviet Union.

My information is, and I now refer to a letter written by the president of McGraw-Hill, which appears in the Con-

GRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, June 16, 1959, at page 9929, that the Russians exported, in 1957, 30 million books. This represents 10 million more books than were exported by the United States. That is both by private industry and under the informational media guarantee program.

I would say to my colleague from Texas, if the committee wished to place a restriction on this program and prevent its use for magazines or any other purpose, that is fine with me. All I am talking about now, and the thing I have my eye fixed on primarily, is the book program, because in the book program we are in direct and very meaningful competition. With due respect to the committee, we are talking in terms of pennies in comparison with the minds of mankind which we are trying to reach through books.

I should like to give the Senator a practical example. I have a letter from the international manager of the American Book Co., in which he tells me an interesting fact. Under the IMG program, we are printing books for the teaching of English. The Russians are also printing books for the teaching of English. Senators can imagine the ideas the Russians are introducing in their English instruction books.

The most insidious and the most subtle, and yet the most well-directed propaganda, faces the people who are studying English in various countries. To the poor person in Indonesia, in India, in Pakistan, or in other countries, the cheaper he can get the book, and the better the book is printed, the more likely he is to buy it. If it teaches the English language, he does not care about the propaganda in it, although he is absorbing it through his studies.

We are talking about \$3 million. It is a cut from the budget estimate of \$400,000. The program already is only two-thirds of what the Russians did in 1957. We know their program is growing. I know we have got to guard against it. I understand some members of the committee oppose what has been provided. I understand the position of the Senator from Texas. I respect and regard with affection my colleague from Louisiana. He could be right and I could be wrong about this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator understand what my position is?

Mr. JAVITS. I think I do. Permit me to state it. I think the Senator from Texas believes, in getting the \$3 million, and that he has really achieved a breakthrough.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I get it. I am not sure I will. The Senator's State has a very able Representative, Mr. ROONEY, who is chairman of the subcommittee in the House. I know of no chairman of any subcommittee in Congress who is more meticulous, fairer, or so knowledgeable in the field of matters coming under his supervision than is popular and respected Mr. ROONEY, of New York. After full and complete hearings, it was his opinion that only \$2½ million should be provided.

I remind the Senator that the agency has a carryover balance of \$672,000

which has not been used. We have had the benefit of the House's painstaking review. But, notwithstanding that fact, because of the feeling of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Texas, this Senate committee has recommended the larger figure.

Forty-two percent of prior year's funds went into books which were technical and scientific. I am not in the position to say that is not an excellent expenditure. I realize the Senator's deep interest in that field. He has told me about it.

Twelve percent goes into fiction.

For periodical magazines, the "slick" magazines, the magazines about which some questions have been raised, the magazines which advocate stopping subsidies for everybody else, but really advocate busting the budget for themselves, get 19 percent of the fund.

Motion pictures get 22 percent. Maps, teaching aids, music scores, and recordings get only 5 percent.

I thought the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Texas, had done a rather remarkable job when he got the subcommittee and the full committee to go along with increasing the expenditures provided by the House by some 20 percent.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I will testify to that statement, because some members of the subcommittee were desirous of going along with what the House had recommended. It was due to the leadership of the Senator from Texas that the amount was increased by \$500,000. We may have much trouble with the House if the increase of \$500,000 is retained.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to call to the attention of the Senator from New York and the Senator from Louisiana the colloquy which appears on pages 859 and 860 of the hearings:

DEFINITION OF NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL

Senator JOHNSON. What is the connection between Newsweek International and Newsweek magazine?

Mr. THOMPSON. Those are international editions. We publish practically the same magazine in Europe and the Pacific area, Mideast and Africa, with different advertising from local concerns. The same is true of Time International.

Senator JOHNSON. It is operated by the same corporation?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSON. It is part of—

Mr. THOMPSON. Part of Newsweek.

EDITORIAL POLICY

Senator JOHNSON. Is your editorial policy to bust the budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. If the job needs doing we will bust the budget.

Senator JOHNSON. In what edition have you said that?

Mr. THOMPSON. Pardon?

Senator JOHNSON. I have been reading you pretty carefully and I have not seen it.

Mr. THOMPSON. The national budget or our own budget? We are busting our own budget.

Senator JOHNSON. I am talking about the Federal budget. The U.S. Government budget. I have not seen any editorials along that line. I wanted you to give me the issue in

which you referred to, where you advocated that.

Mr. THOMPSON. I misunderstood you. I thought you meant our personal budget. We are busting our budget to put IMG in foreign countries.

QUESTION OF INCREASING BUDGET

Senator JOHNSON. Do you advocate this committee busting the President's budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. This is essential; yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSON. In what respect?

Mr. THOMPSON. We are involved in all other counterpart funds.

Senator JOHNSON. You apply that to the entire budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am talking about IMG.

Senator JOHNSON. You would like for us to bust the budget in regard to IMG but in other phases you would like for us to stay within the budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. On the IMG program; this is a program that is being seriously under-rated.

Senator JOHNSON. You advocate busting it as far as IMG is concerned?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator JOHNSON. That is the program your magazine is interested in. You would not advocate the general busting of the budget?

CUTBACKS ADVOCATED

Mr. THOMPSON. No, sir, I advocate cutting back some other phases of the budget.

Senator JOHNSON. What do you advocate cutting back?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think you did some of it on mutual aid.

Senator JOHNSON. You would cut down the mutual security fund?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is right. I think we are fighting for minds, as much as territory with military weapons and what we are talking about is small in relation to the bigger issues. I think that we are involved in counterpart funds which are tied up with the agricultural surplus that have just overwhelmed this very good program.

Senator JOHNSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Thompson. I will read your statement with a great deal of interest.

Then Mr. Thompson had his statement printed in the record.

I want to point out that following the House action, following the testimony in the committee, and following the discussions with the Senator from Montana, with the Senator from Louisiana, and with other Senators, who are on the subcommittee and on the full committee, the Senate committee felt, since this was a revolving fund which turns over three or four times a year since there was \$672,000 which was unspent, and since we could get by with a \$500,000 increase, although it is not as much as some Senators would like to have—and if I had my way, I would make a different allocation of the way the funds are spent—nevertheless the House figure should be increased. That was the amount we were able to get the figure increased. I hope the Senate will preserve that amount and not reduce it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. In the first place, with regard to the carryover, this is a lesser carryover than there was previously. Mr. ALLEN himself testified—and I read his testimony—that the program is bound to be reduced, even under the Senate allocation of \$3 million, the sum the Senator from Texas has had included

in the bill. The program is bound to be reduced by roughly 17 or 18 percent. As Mr. ALLEN said, as shown on page 659 of the record, there would have to be a 25-percent reduction of the program on the basis of the figure allocated by the House.

As I understand the situation, Mr. ROONEY, my distinguished friend and colleague from New York, has taken positions on various items at various times. Let us remember that we had quite a set-to with Mr. ROONEY about the Brussels fair. Finally, saner heads prevailed. I do not use that term invidiously, but I use it in terms of belief in a particular program. More money was obtained for the Brussels fair than Representative ROONEY felt should be provided. He, too, can be wrong.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is what we have done in this instance. We have allowed about 20 percent more.

Mr. JAVITS. But the Senator will note that the committee has cut the President's own budget figure. Certainly, when we have a program which is so desirable as this, with a budget allocation of \$500,000 more than allowed by the bill, I do not think we are saving money which will help our country in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged in the world by a savings of \$500,000.

I will say to the Senator also that I understand something about legislation. As the Senator knows, I have been in both Houses of Congress, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. The Senate will have to go to a conference with the House, and certainly my colleague, Mr. ROONEY, will be tough about this matter. It is going to be necessary either to split off \$1 million, if the item is \$3½ million, or it may be necessary, though I hope it will not be necessary, to split off a half million dollars.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator will yield, we may not split the amount at all. Mr. ROONEY is fair and reasonable with us in our dealings. Our dealings are always satisfactory. He frequently will accept the Senate figure, and we frequently will accept the House figure.

I feel this is a good program. I must say that a good many persons on both sides of the aisle have some question about some of the operation. I must say I think we went as far as we could go.

I remind the Senator that the subcommittee members who heard the testimony and sat as a jury were unanimous. The full committee, which is made up of 27 members, was unanimous. Every Member of the Senator's party agreed that we should increase the House figure by \$500,000, but not a single one of those Senators advocated increasing the figure beyond that, notwithstanding the President's budget.

As I have said before, we are going to try to review the President's budget request with respect, with sympathy, and with understanding. We are not a "me, too" Congress. We are not a "won't do" Congress. We are a Congress which wants to get the best results we can achieve. But there is no reason

why we should be put in a straitjacket and limited to the President's budget. We will increase the budget figures in some respects. I trust we will increase them in the field of health, when the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is before us. We will reduce the budget figures in some respects.

Each appropriation bill which has been passed has had some reduction. Some of the bills will have some increases.

Last fall, after the election, the Senator from Texas, when asked about his views on this subject, said that we had to assume fiscal responsibility and had to be prudent in our expenditures. If we cannot live within our means in this era of prosperity and cannot provide some reduction of the national debt, I do not know when we will ever be able to do it.

So we are going to examine each of the President's recommendations. We will agree with him if we can. If we cannot, perhaps we will increase some of the items, and in some instances we will lower some of the items.

In my judgment, when the Congress has passed the final appropriation bill—and I remind Senators that usually that last one is a supplemental appropriation bill—I believe the Congress will actually have appropriated less than the President will have asked us to appropriate. That has been our policy.

Senators may answer by saying, "Oh, yes; but Congress authorizes large appropriations." We can authorize billions and billions and billions of dollars, but if we do not appropriate the money not a penny will be spent. We have billions and billions of dollars now authorized which have never been spent. We have budget estimates for the bill before us which have been materially reduced.

The House, as a result of the very thorough job which was done, reduced the budget estimates by \$31,882,900. That is not any great amount when we are considering a bill involving more than \$600 million, but it shows the House Members were trying to accomplish something. It is not the Democratic National Committee which is doing it; it is the Members on both sides of the aisle.

I have served on many committees. I have watched the committee system operate since I was a child. Next year will be my 30th year in the House and in the Senate as a staff employee or as a Member. I have never served on a committee, I think, which is so non-partisan as is the Appropriations Committee. I do not see any evidence of partisanship there.

The subcommittee was unanimous in every recommendation it made. Oh, there were some questions. The Senator from Louisiana raised some questions. He had some hesitancy about allowing this \$500,000. But finally, because of the feeling I had and because of the feeling other members of the committee had about the item, the Senator went along, and other Senators went along, with us.

The full committee was unanimous with regard to the bill. I say that when there are 27 members of a body so representative as the members of the Appropriations Committee in agreement, there has been great accomplishment. The subcommittee members include the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and they represent a variety of philosophies. These members sat there day after day after day, with the result that the transcript of the hearings contains some 870 pages.

The committee members came to the conclusion that they wanted to recommend to the Senate the amount which is carried in the bill. I am proud of the fact that it represents a 20-percent increase for this particular item over what the House allowed.

This bill is the first appropriation bill, I think, which is in an amount lower than the House provided. As soon as the House has its hearings and makes reductions, based upon their conscientious best judgment the representatives of the executive department, which talks a great deal, about balancing the budget, come to the room of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and say, "We want this restored. We want that restored. We want to appeal this item." When they get through, they call on a few members of the Senate committee in private and say, "This item is unbudgeted, but please put it in the bill." That happens to the chairman frequently.

I will give the Senator a good illustration. We have, in an area of the country with which I am familiar, a great powerplant at a great dam located on a large international river. It is 40 miles from the nearest city. We have employees there who work day and night, around the clock, 24 hours. They have to be at the dam. They have to be there to work. They live in rat-infested, old tarpaper shacks. It is quite a problem to keep personnel at that location, and it costs 20 percent of the funds which they take in simply to maintain them. We have a retired civil engineer there who is a prudent, careful, respected man. He says the interests of our Government require that those men have a little housing for their families, since they are producing this revenue for the Federal Government. This is a project in which the President of the United States is vitally interested. He is taking a personal interest; so he asked for money for 15 houses.

What happened? The edict, the rule, the executive law is that there shall be no new starts, so out went the request. The houses are not provided. The men continue to live in the tarpaper, rat-infested shacks. The morale condition continues to deteriorate because we cannot apply \$470,000 or \$450,000 for these items.

Look at the next page. Here is a new prison for the State of Illinois. If we have no new start for a home for a man producing revenue, why is there a new start somewhere else? Why are there new starts in connection with embassies? Why are there new starts in connection

with the USIA in foreign countries, while we cannot have a new start for men at home who are producing the dollar which makes the mare go?

I did not receive a very good explanation. I said, "I am not going on the floor of the Senate and ask the Senate to 'bust' the budget for some people who live in my area of the country if I cannot get a budget estimate. I will postpone it, because I want to put a stop to the fraud, hypocrisy, and propaganda to the effect that the Congress, as an institution, is a group of spendthrifts; that the Congress, as an institution, cannot be depended upon to guard the taxpayers' dollar."

As long as I have been familiar with its operations, the Congress, as an institution, has consistently, in both Democratic and Republican administrations, reduced, bared down, and culled the requests of the Executive. Except for that, the national debt would be far above the \$300 billion which it has almost reached now.

The Congress can be misled and diverted. It may be said "But you provide authorizations," and so forth. We can talk about the back door approach. We do not appropriate for everything. However, we make a profit on most of the things we do not appropriate for, and on most of the things we handle, such as our housing projects.

Yesterday I did not get the kind of housing bill I wanted. I wanted it to be bolder than it was. I wanted it to be more imaginative than it was.

I thought we were taking a bold, imaginative, wonderful step when we entered the field of housing for the elderly, and that the research provided for in connection with farm housing was a bold, imaginative step. I am glad that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] gave us leadership which resulted in that authorization. But some of my colleagues wanted a 6-year program. We finally had to go, not to a \$2.7 billion program, not to a \$2.1 billion program, but to a \$1.375 billion program; not to a 6-year program, but to a 2-year program. I am glad to say that we passed that bill in an attempt to meet the opinions of others, including our colleagues in the House—and, we hope, the opinions of officials downtown.

None of us got exactly what we wanted. We are criticized on one side for going entirely too far. Yet the able, progressive, learned scholar who happens to occupy the Chief Executive's desk in New York State only the other day recommended a \$2 billion program for the State of New York alone, to be financed through tax-exempt bonds.

We legislate for 50 States of the Union, and we have a \$1,375 million program, and we are criticized for having a \$1,375 million program for 50 States, while the Governor of 1 State says that New York alone needs \$2 billion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an article from the New York Times and an article from the New York Herald Tribune.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 6, 1959]
STATE GIVEN PLAN TO HOUSE FAMILIES OF MIDDLE INCOME—GOVERNOR ENDORSES PANEL'S PROGRAM FOR STIMULATING APARTMENT CONSTRUCTION

(By Warren Weaver, Jr.)

BOLTON LANDING, N.Y., June 5.—Governor Rockefeller announced tonight a broad new program designed to encourage the building of thousands of apartments that middle-income families could afford to rent.

The Governor described to members of the State Association of Real Estate Boards a series of major steps.

They are designed to attract private investors to provide perhaps billions of dollars to house middle-income families—those with incomes of \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. Loans, guarantees, and other incentives are provided in the program.

The State's middle-income housing program was initiated 3 years ago with high hopes. But it has not resulted in the construction of any rental housing in the range of \$17 to \$29 a room, except for a small non-profit project for the aged in Rochester.

PROFIT LIMIT A SNAG

The basic problem has been that builders have not been willing to accept the profit limit of 6 percent that is imposed by the middle-income housing law on those who qualify for State loans. The loans are used to finance up to 90 percent of the cost of the projects.

In January, Mr. Rockefeller named a special task force headed by Otto L. Nelson, Jr., vice president of the New York Life Insurance Co., to find ways of reviving the middle-income program. His speech tonight, at the Sagamore Hotel, presented and endorsed the plan of this group.

Basically, the Nelson committee recommended:

Creating a State housing finance agency that would borrow money from private investors at relatively low interest rates and lend it to builders willing to undertake middle-income projects.

Setting up a "Little Federal Housing Administration" on the State level to insure the mortgage loans made by the finance agency, particularly where regular FHA protection was not available.

Authorizing individuals and partnerships, such as real estate syndicates, to qualify for State loans to build middle-income projects. The loans are now available only to corporations.

Alerting potential builders and investors in middle-income housing to a method under which their 6 percent return could be exempt from Federal income tax, thus raising actual profits.

Permitting the State to lend up to the full cost of a middle-income project, instead of 90 percent, when it was being built as a non-profit community venture.

Allotting \$25 million in funds public housing to the rehabilitation of existing buildings, rather than for new projects.

Drafting a more flexible model code for residential building to help reduce housing costs.

REQUIRE LEGISLATION

Virtually all the recommendations of the Nelson committee require approval by the 1960 Legislature. One, the "Little FHA" plan, would need a constitutional amendment that could not become effective before 1962 at the earliest.

Although most features of the program involve the expenditure of only nominal sums of new State money, the plan could encounter difficulty in the Legislature.

There has been considerably resistance of late, particularly in the Assembly, to Government housing bills.

In his speech, Governor Rockefeller called the program "a boldly conceived plan to stimulate a greatly accelerated flow of private capital into the construction of modern housing within the means of middle-income families."

The Nelson task force found that the shortage of middle-income housing—estimated at a total of 480,000 units in New York City alone—was a product of the exodus from the cities to the suburbs.

As the middle-income families move out, the committee said, "many of our cities are fast becoming places where only the high-income and the very low-income families can find a place to live." It said its program was designed to counteract that trend.

Authorizing individuals and partnerships to qualify for middle-income housing loans is expected to be a major attraction for private capital.

The Nelson committee listed figures for a typical case. These showed that a builder on a corporate basis might make \$3,000 a year after taxes on a \$100,000 investment whereas the same builder, operating as an individual, could realize \$9,500 after taxes.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, June 6, 1959]

ROCKEFELLER ANNOUNCES VAST HOUSING PROGRAM—LITTLE FHA FOR MIDDLE INCOMES, WOULD SPUR PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(By Charles N. Quinn)

BOLTON LANDING, N.Y., June 5.—Governor Rockefeller tonight announced a vast new middle-income housing program to meet what was described as a "critical need for such housing in this State."

The program, based on recommendations of a special committee named by the Governor in January, is designed primarily to encourage private investment, with State assistance, in construction of millions of dollars of modern multiple-dwelling units for middle-income families.

The proposals include creation of a little FHA (a State version of the Federal Housing Administration), which will require a constitutional amendment; establishment of a State Housing Finance Agency and exemption from Federal and State taxes of limited profits realized from investments in middle-income housing construction.

The committee, in a report to the Governor, said if these and other long-range recommendations were adopted and vigorously administered, "a substantial increase in and eventually an adequate supply of middle-income rentals or cooperative housing" would result.

In his message to the legislature in March Governor Rockefeller estimated 125,000 dwelling units would have to be built each year from now to 1975. This did not take into account a shortage of 480,000 units in New York City alone. The new plan seeks to fill both present and future needs.

Middle-income housing is meant for families whose incomes are too high to make them eligible for subsidized public housing and too low to obtain housing on the private market.

The report of the 13-member committee, headed by Otto L. Nelson, Jr., vice president in charge of housing for the New York Life Insurance Co., said monthly rents of \$17 to \$29 a room constituted middle-income housing.

Governor Rockefeller, addressing the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards at the Sagamore Hotel in this Lake George community, said of the report, "This is a boldly conceived plan to stimulate a greatly accelerated flow of private capital" in the construction of middle-income housing.

FLIGHT FROM CITIES

He said the flight of middle-income families from cities where they were unable to find adequate housing "threatens the economic, political and social well-being of our cities and thus our State."

"Multiple-family middle-income housing, rental or cooperative, centrally located in cities, has not been and is not being built at anywhere near even a minimal rate," he said. "Ineligible for new public housing and unable to afford the rent in new privately built apartment houses, middle-income families are faced with the choice of moving to distant suburbs—and many have already done so—or living in residences and neighborhoods that are progressively deteriorating."

The Governor said the committee's recommendations, many of which require legislative action, "deserve earnest consideration as a program designed to open the gates to a flood of both investment and equity funds for such housing."

Noting that the ultimate success of the middle-income housing program depended upon "active participation of those with a stake in the health of their communities," Governor Rockefeller said, "realtors who know their local conditions and needs can perform great service to their communities, their State, and themselves, by supporting this new approach in the housing field."

The proposals go far beyond those enacted at the recent session of the legislature, which set up a limited profit mortgage corporation in which private funds could be invested to triple the number of dwelling units anticipated from \$100 million in bond authorizations approved by the voters in November.

PROGRAM DELAY

The Governor had estimated that the program, also suggested by the committee in an interim report, would bring 20,000 to 25,000 new units. The program is being delayed, pending appointment of a board of directors to the mortgage corporation, which Governor Rockefeller said he would announce soon.

The little FHA proposal, which could not become a reality until 1962 after its approval by two sessions of the State legislature and then by the voters in the 1961 elections, would provide a State guarantee or insurance of mortgage loans on middle-income multiple-dwelling housing. The committee said it would be "self-liquidating, self-supporting and ultimately at no cost to the State."

The little FHA would be restricted to multiple dwellings. The committee report said that a State guarantee fund of \$20 million, which would have to be appropriated by the legislature, could, "on the basis of Federal experience, insure \$2 billion of mortgages."

WOULD MAKE LOANS

The proposed New York State Housing Finance Agency, which would take over the function of the limited profits housing mortgage corporation, would make loans for middle-income housing. The committee said these loans would have the backing of either FHA guarantees if available in the middle-income field, or of the State guarantee fund if and when established.

The agency, with an undetermined amount of initial working capital loaned by the State, would be authorized under the plan to issue debenture bonds against its mortgage loans. For example, if a prospective builder obtained a \$1 million loan for a middle-income housing project, the agency could then sell \$1 million worth of debenture bonds to cover it.

"This would open up for investment in this kind of housing large reservoirs of capital," the committee report stated. The debentures would be exempt from both State and Federal taxes, be in easily salable form

and have unquestioned security because of the State guarantee of the original loan.

SEE LOWER RATE

By attracting large financial institutions with these advantages, the committee indicated it felt resulting mortgages would be carried at a considerably lower rate, and savings could be used to reduce financing costs of the housing and therefore the rentals.

Other proposals include:

A 6-percent return on invested capital that would be exempt from both Federal and State income taxes, which the committee said would be sufficiently attractive to bring about increased amounts of such investment."

Allowing partnership to own and operate limited rental-profits housing projects and thus take advantage of tax benefits of real estate ownership by individual.

Rehabilitation of existing structures to save neighborhoods which may not have decayed to the point of no return.

Improvement of building codes in communities throughout the State relative to housing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. When the Government is divided, we should be tolerant of the viewpoints of others. We should try to meet them halfway. We should not be arrogant, adamant, stubborn or mulish, but we should try to give and take, to forgive and be forgiven. We should try to put ourselves in the other fellow's place.

I know how the President feels. He has deep concerns. He has talked with me a number of times, and I share his concern over the soundness of the dollar, and the inflation which has spread over the country. I share his concern over the fate of other nations, and the necessity of a sound fiscal policy.

For that reason I sat down with the persuasive and studious minority leader and agreed that there would be a yea-and-nay vote on every appropriation bill. We did our best last year to get the Appropriations Committee to reduce the President's budget, and we were successful. We tried to bring in a bill which was under the House figure. It is difficult to do so with representatives from all the executive departments pulling at our coattails and saying, "Give us this," or "Give us that." A great many who are not in the departments come around and pick out individual Members and say, "You have a little interest in this project. Add to the appropriation."

What we finally do is to consider the views of the Members of the House, the views of the Executive, and the views of the Director of the Budget, a very competent public servant, and act upon the basis of those views.

In this case we increased the amount of the appropriation 20 percent. We thought we were doing the right thing. We are still under the figure in the House bill. This is the first appropriation which has been under the figure of the House bill. It may not be under the House bill after we get out of conference. But I shall try with all the strength I have to get Mr. ROONEY to agree to the increase in this particular item. If I am unable to do so—and I may be outvoted—I still assure the Senator that I believe in this program. I have obtained some results. I did not go up the hill merely to march down again.

I know of the dedicated and sincere interest of the Senator from New York in these questions. Among his constituency there are book publishers, motion picture producers, and magazine publishers.

In addition, he has a concern for the effectiveness of this program. So have I. As a result, we have added \$500,000. If the Senator desires to submit an amendment, I shall be glad to have him submit it and let the Senate pass upon it. I do not claim that the committee is infallible. But I remind the Senator that there has been a great deal of talk about curtailing expenditures. We have increased the House allowance 20 percent in this instance. There may be those who believe that we should give somewhat larger subsidies to book publishers and magazine publishers. If that is the judgment of the Senate, the Senator from Texas will do his best to retain the provision in conference.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I know that the Senator works very hard, but I am sorry that he found it necessary to speak at such length on a subject which involves so little money.

If the Senator will indulge me—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I find that many times Senators speak at great length on subjects which do not involve anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. JAVITS. I believe that what the Senator has just said is well worth saying. I admire him for saying it. I should like to be indulged for a moment while I, as a back-bench Senator on the Republican side, tell him very briefly what I think about the argument with respect to "veto-proof" legislation, although it is not directly germane; also, the possible threat of veto from the White House.

I have great respect for the Senate. I have great respect for the majority leader and the minority leader. I think the Senate should proceed to do its job patriotically, without any regard to whether the White House threatens a veto, and without any effort to adapt legislation to what is thought might get by without a veto. I believe that the Senate should do its duty, as I am trying to do mine today. I have no fear of a threatened veto.

Let us be practical. There were rumors that the railroad retirement bill would be vetoed. It was not vetoed. Why? Because the Congress spoke decisively, and it was made clear that if it were vetoed, the veto would be overridden.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I cannot agree to that statement. I believe the distinguished minority leader of the other body gave assurances to that body that he had the votes to sustain a veto, as I recall the record.

I do have concern about vetoed legislation. If the President feels strongly enough to withhold his approval, I think that is a matter which must be considered by the Congress. I do not believe that we were sent here to paralyze Government.

The Government must function; and it can function only when the executive and the legislative branches work together. I do not give much credence to the argument that we were sent here to make political issues or to reelect Senators, or to make a record on how much can be spent. I think we were sent here, as the Senator says, to do our job; and I believe that our job is to provide for the orderly operation of a progressive, enlightened Government, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Merely because the President happens to be a member of another party, does not mean, to me, that I must spend my time fighting him, even though I must fight other people in order to avoid fighting the President. When I was elected minority leader I said, "I am in the minority. There will be a time when I will be in the minority in my own party. There will be only one standard I shall apply and that is: Is this good for America? If it is good for America, it is good for my party."

That is the standard I have applied. My judgment has been wrong frequently. I am sure, but my standards have not differed. When the President is right, in my opinion, I uphold his hand. I do not know of any President we have ever had who has received more cooperation from the opposition party than we have given the President. Sometimes we have been more cooperative than some would have liked us to be; sometimes even some of his own party. When he is wrong, we ought to say so. We ought to say so without regard to personalities. We ought to say so as constructively as we can, and present an alternative, if we can, and give him a choice. If we disregard totally the views of the other body and the views of the Executive, we will have a stalemate, and will do nothing.

Recently I attended some ceremonies at one of the educational institutions of this Nation. It was founded in 1764, some 12 years before 1776. It was the institution's 195th anniversary. It awarded a citation, which I paraphrase as follows:

When a parliamentary government such as ours is divided, and the Executive is a member of one party and the legislature is a member of the other party, the country is confronted with a practical, realistic problem that the people have already faced and met and decided. The Government can either do something or it can do nothing.

The philosophy of some of the great political leaders I have known has been different. One of them, the late Senator Taft, said that it is the duty of the opposition to oppose. I rejected that philosophy when I was selected leader. I reject it now. I believe it is the duty of the opposition to avoid paralysis of the Government. The first decision I had to make as leader was when the Secretary of State came to me and asked me to support a resolution which involved our foreign policy. I asked whether Senator Taft had approved it, and he said he had. I went before our

group, and they approved it. The next day we found that the majority had not approved it and did not approve it. We were doing what we thought was right.

That policy, I believe, was recognized in 1954, because the people changed the legislative set up. I believe they trusted us enough to say that we were responsible and we were patriotic and we were possessed of sufficient judgment to be placed in positions of responsibility in the legislative branch of the Government. In 1956, that good, grand, kind man, that great general, that leader of the American people, ran through the election and swept the Nation. However, the people, so far as the legislative branch was concerned, looked at the record and said, "Stop. Look. Listen." They gave a mandate to a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate.

In 1958, when all the big guns—that is not my word, but the word of some of the professionals who head up political business—called us Socialists and said that we could not be trusted—and they went all over the country saying that—the net result was a gain of 15 seats for us in the Senate. While I do not wish to go into detail, the fact is that when we had 96 Senators, 32 were elected every second year, and the Republicans finally got down to 34. That is their number in a body of 98 Members. I believe the American people spoke decisively for responsibility and for cooperation and for doing what is right regardless of what may be political. In order to do that we must take into consideration the President's views. I am going to do it. When I disagree with the President, I do so reluctantly, and I do so only after great consideration.

I have differed at times with Presidents of my own party. One of the first votes I cast in the House, 22 years ago, after I had been elected on a strong Roosevelt platform, was to override President Roosevelt's veto that would allow the Federal loan banks to increase the interest rate. I did not think it was good policy then, and I voted against him.

I was faced with severe criticism for doing it, for overriding my own President's veto. I voted to override the veto of the Taft-Hartley Act, of the Smith bill, and of the Benson bill. I have done so a number of times when a President of my own party was in the White House. We are not quite as well managed as are the Republicans. They vote as a bloc very frequently, and I have never heard much criticism of the way they vote together. As one leader on the other side has said, he had all his troops lined up. Our troops are not always lined up. Many of them will not be lined up. I know that the Senator from New York is one who will not be lined up.

We have to be concerned with what the President says. This bill says, "We are not going to appropriate as much money as the Budget Director says we ought to appropriate. We are not even going to appropriate as much as the House thinks ought to be appropriated. We are going to appropriate all we think needs to be appropriated."

Here we have one agency asking for 653 new jobs. Imagine what would have happened in the 80th Congress if the President had asked for those increases. I know what did happen. We could not give them the 653 new jobs. However, we provided for the proper operation of the agencies concerned. So far as the State Department and the USIA and the media program are concerned, I believe that generally they are doing a good job.

The USIA came to the committee 1 year and asked for \$140 million. They had been getting \$80 million or \$95 million. We would not go along with their request, certainly not with all of it. As a result we were attacked and smeared and slandered. Twenty Members went along with the USIA. Then the agency got Mr. Allen, who is an experienced and able diplomat, and he reorganized the office. He added some jobs and eliminated others. He shifted the emphasis. He brought the agency into respectability. There has been nothing but good under his administration. I ask the Senator from South Dakota to correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I hope we can continue to operate objectively and give the agencies as much as they need. I will say to the Senator from New York that every one of these agencies asks for increases and increases and increases each fiscal year, and not one of them asks for a reduction. At the same time the top men who speak to the Nation say, "We do not want to 'bust' the budget."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The Republicans and Democrats do have ideological differences. Sometimes the people prefer the Republicans, and at other times they prefer the Democrats. I do not take quite in the same way as the Senator does the mandate of the American people in respect to the division of the Senate now, because I think that when a candidate has policies and programs which are suitable for his community, and advances them with vigor, he gets elected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I agree.

Mr. JAVITS. That has been demonstrated by the victory of my colleague the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] and the victory of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. The Republicans have something in which the American people are deeply interested, and that is if we can give them—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I hope the Senator will not confine that to New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may I complete my thought?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. JAVITS. There is always the temptation, in colloquy with the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] to get the floor "on your own," because then one is sure of having equal time. But I admire the Senator's spirit and the dynamism which impels him to cover the subject so completely. However, I shall ask him to indulge me for a minute or two. It is

not necessary for me to get the floor in my own right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We are all aware of the brevity of the Senator from New York. I shall be glad to indulge him, not for a minute, but for several minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. I am not given to long windedness. I hope I shall not be today. It seems to me that the fundamental question to which we are addressing ourselves really is a question of ideology in terms of the American people, and there, I think, it relates to the modernism of the ideas we espouse.

I think the people are very much interested in the modern ideas of particular men who represent a particular period. I think they are very much interested in the efforts being made on the Republican side to show how we can demonstrate that the private economy can work best in the public interest.

On the Democratic side, I think the particular forte of the Democrats with the American people has been, very largely, in the welfare field. But that is something which they must push and drive. I do not draw the same deductions as does the Senator from Texas that this is in the form of a particular national mandate, or the form of policies of the Senator's party.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would not expect such an admission to come from the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator. I should like to address myself to specifics, to the President's view on vetoes.

I happen to be one of the early backers of Dwight Eisenhower; one of the group who signed the first petition, at the end of 1951, urging him to return to the United States. I have a deep affection for him. If there is one thing I know about Dwight Eisenhower, it is that he is a reasonable man. He is amenable to discussion. I think he wants to live with Congress, just as I think the Senator from Texas feels he wants to live with the Executive.

I hope I shall have the attention of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from New York has it.

Mr. JAVITS. I feel that in the particular discussion which we are having now, on the international media guaranty program, we are speaking about cutting the President's budget, and not complying with the President's views. The President's views are that we should allow \$3,500,000 for this particular item. Instead of that, the Senator is allowing \$3 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. That is why I think this item is important, and why I am taking the time to discuss it. There are not too many areas in which we have the leverage we have in the book program. In defense, we are buying extremely expensive hardware. But in a program of this character, where we are talking about winning the minds of men, half a million dollars gives a great deal of leverage. The program which was carried on last year cost about \$10 million. The program for the coming year,

according to the estimates we have before us, will cost about \$8 million. Apparently, in the book field, that means an enormous number of books, an enormous number of minds to be reached, an enormous impact for what is a ridiculously small leverage.

It seems to me that we ought to try, even in the interest of economy, to be finding the programs in connection with which we have an enormous leverage for the dollar. I think this is one of those programs.

I have no illusions as to what an amendment will produce. I have an amendment to raise the figure to \$3,500,000. I may submit it, but I have no illusions. Frankly, I would much rather have the advocacy of the Senator from Texas of the program than to offer an amendment which will very likely be defeated on the floor, as the Senator from Texas and I both know.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Unworthy though I am of the compliment which the Senator from New York pays me, I am sure I enjoyed hearing it more than anyone else present.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas this question. I know it is not entirely in accordance with our practice, but I hope the Senator will indulge me in this particular matter. I feel very strongly about it. I think a very excellent case can be made for it.

I think we are very unwise to reduce the figure. May I ask the Senator from Texas whether in conference, in respect to this figure, he will really try hard to sustain it? I cannot ask him for any ironclad promise. I would not even ask it of him. That would be improper. But I ask the Senator from Texas: Will he feel strongly about this item in conference?

I will be constrained, frankly, rather than to offer the amendment, which in all likelihood would be rejected or have to be withdrawn, to have the feeling that the Senator from Texas really believes deeply about this matter, and will really do his utmost. When he says it, I know already it is 100 percent what he means, and that he really believes it ought to be done; that he is really convinced it ought to be done; and that he will not yield to my very good friend and former colleague, Representative ROONEY.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the generosity of the Senator from New York. I would not agree not to yield to Representative ROONEY, because I may have to do so. I feel strongly that the \$3 million can be justified. I felt strongly enough about it to urge the subcommittee to increase the figure in the House bill by the amount it has been increased. I felt strongly enough to urge the full committee to do so. I will feel just as strongly when I go into conference. The Senator from Texas does not talk one way in the Senate Appropriations Committee and another way in conference. But we must live and let live. We must give, and we must take. As I said earlier, we must consider the views of other persons.

There are some very strong men in the other body, men of strong conviction.

They feel that their action is justified. I shall try to prevail upon them to adjust their views to some point where we can find common ground.

But this is the problem with which we are confronted. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was present when one witness was talking. He was speaking about the motion pictures. He said:

No. 2, the motion picture service—and I want to interpose the fact, as I believe Senator BRIDGES knows, that for three decades, I ran the largest nontheatrical film operation in the entire world—is an international disgrace. I recently completed a trip of 3 months.

Gentlemen, I think that if I do not know green film now, I am never going to learn it. By green film I mean film that has never gone through projectors. I have never seen so much green film in my life as I have seen in USIA libraries all over the world.

The reason for it is very simple. What they do—I had it pulled on me, and I stopped it and fired people all over the world for doing it—is they take across-the-board listing of countries in which they have these setups and instead of apportioning the prints where they are needed and for the subjects appropriate for those countries they just go right across the line to sell them the film. Let me give you one specific example, and I am going to stop on it then.

There are some 43, I believe, 37 or 43 I think the figure is 43 pictures that they made on atomic energy, a highly technical subject, that only engineering societies and technicians would be interested in showing.

Forty-two percent of this fund is used for technical, scientific books. Twenty-two percent of it is used for motion pictures. I continue to read.

Yet in every one of these libraries all over the world there are mountains of this stuff, with the result that it has no use at all.

The American taxpayers in the first place were loaded on this thing when perhaps one or two subjects would have been suitable. They are highly technical; they are impossible for general showing. We never are going to mold men's minds by following techniques of that sort.

QUESTION OF PROJECTORS

Then there is one other item that is equally shameful. They have projectors. I found them in Paris. Congressman LIPSCOMB found them in the basement of the USIA's chateau. There are nearly 200 projectors in crates. I counted 166; he counted 198, I believe. Most of them have never been used at all.

They have some 5,000 projectors in Europe. The figures are in the House testimony; 2,600 of them I believe are in West Germany.

Good gracious, gentlemen, if we have not friends in West Germany, we might as well fold up and invite Khrushchev over here. It goes all the way through. And they are asking for \$400,000 for more projectors.

We are the only country in the world that gives free film and then gives the fellow a projector to run it. Projectors are made in Germany. I am talking about 16-millimeter sound projectors. They are made in France and England on our patents. They are made all over the world.

That situation in the Motion Picture Service is just simply fraught with boondoggling.

That is not my word; I did not coin it. I heard it a great many times early in my services in both bodies. The other day I heard it used by a witness who appeared before our committee.

I read further from the hearings:

They are either stupid or worse. If they are worse, the Comptroller General of the United States should check that thing from stem to stern.

There is no reason in the world why this outfit should make 600 pictures, Senator DWORSHAK, as they testified they did in foreign countries last year.

Senator DWORSHAK. They got to do something to keep busy.

MR. CASTLE. I know, but it is the taxpayers' money and the President tells us about a sound dollar. How are we ever going to balance our budget in the billions if we do not start balancing it in the millions?

There is a place for a propaganda agency for our country, but this thing has grown to the point of where they do not know the line of business they are in today. It is a pathetic thing.

Senator DWORSHAK. It is not any different from any other activity engaged in by the Government where private enterprise—

MR. CASTLE. I am sorry to hear that, sir, by you. You may be right. I do not know.

TELEVISION ACTIVITIES

No. 3, I want to talk about this one, television. They want a 78-percent increase.

I think that is very pertinent, particularly as it applies to the scientific and technical films, books, and other motion pictures in connection with this fund. I think we have to consider testimony of that type.

I assure the Senator that we shall suggest the absence of a quorum. I have no pride in this matter. If it is the will of the Senate that the fund be further increased, I shall make a very brief statement. I shall be willing to agree to have 10 minutes allowed, if that suits the Senator, and then let the Senate decide.

If the Senator does not desire to follow that procedure—and I have no idea what the Senate will do in connection with the matter—then I shall take the bill to conference, and I will do my best to advocate as strongly as I know how that the conferees accept the Senate version. If the conferees refuse, I shall have to engage in give and take. I do not want to mislead anyone. But I will not walk into the conference and surrender.

MR. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from New York?

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

MR. JAVITS. I suggest agreeing, by unanimous consent, to the allowance of 10 or 15 minutes, with the time to be divided equally between the Senator from Texas and myself.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be glad to join in such a request.

"THE TEMPLE OF FAME IS THE SHORTEST PASSAGE TO RICHES AND PREFERMENT"

MR. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

MR. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, a few minutes ago, in the corridor next to the Senate Chamber, I happened to glance at the Associated Press ticker. Three items attracted my attention. I

desire to read here what I read on the ticker. I have torn off that part of the ticker, and have brought it into the Chamber with me.

The first item is as follows:

President Eisenhower will not hold a news conference this week. Anne Wheaton, associate press secretary, said the President is passing up a session with newsmen because of a busy schedule.

The next item—directly beneath the one I have just now finished reading to the Senate—reads as follows:

WASHINGTON.—President Eisenhower talked today with Edward P. Curtis, former White House aid on aviation matters.

Curtis, a vice president of Eastman Kodak Co., at Rochester, N.Y., told newsmen it was a social call.

"We talked about golf mostly," Curtis reported.

Those are the first two items which attracted my attention. I shall pass over them momentarily, and shall leave those items to the charity of my silence.

The next item on the ticker which attracted my attention reads as follows:

WASHINGTON.—White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was reported making favorable recovery progress today after surgery for removal of an acutely inflamed appendix.

Anne Wheaton, associate press secretary, said Hagerty spent a comfortable night at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Mr. President, on October 5, 1771, which was 188 years ago, in the "Letters to Junius," addressed to the printer of the Public Advertiser the following appeared:

The temple of fame is the shortest passage to riches and preferment.

Mr. President, in this city of Washington there are many private hospitals. In this city of Washington there are many, many eminent physicians and surgeons in private practice. When a Government press secretary or departmental head or, perchance, a Member of the other body of the Congress or, let us say, a postal employee or an administrative assistant or a humble clerk in any governmental department is stricken with an inflamed appendix and when it is necessary, in the view of a physician or surgeon, that he be operated upon, does he go to Walter Reed Hospital? Oh, no. That employee, that clerk, that official, goes to a private hospital. He does not take the place, perhaps, of a disabled combat veteran who may need a bed in the Walter Reed Hospital or in some other Army hospital. Instead, that Government employee goes to a private hospital.

Recently in this Chamber, I made some mention, Mr. President, of the fact that the regents of the American Medical Association desire preferential treatment for doctors, despite the expressed desire and will of 66 percent of the physicians and surgeons of the country, who said, in connection with a referendum taken in various States, that they desire to share in social security coverage. But the regents of the American Medical Association said, "Oh, no; that is socialized medicine."

Mr. President, I am wondering whether, in this instance, the bulletin,

which I have read verbatim, may refer to socialized medicine on a preferential basis.

In connection with that use of Walter Reed Hospital, an Army hospital, I thought perhaps the press secretary to the Chief Executive was a Reserve officer or one who had seen active duty in World War II.

In reading page 396 of the Congressional Directory, where we find a biographical sketch of James C. Hagerty, press secretary to the President, I note that he was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y., which won some fame, at the time when I was serving in the field artillery in World War I, at an officers' training camp. In that biographical sketch I see mentioned Mr. Hagerty's outstanding work in civil life, but I see no mention whatever of military service by him; neither do I see a statement that he is a Reserve officer.

So, Mr. President I simply desire to call attention to these three items which have come over the press ticker. One is in regard to the busy schedule of the Chief Executive of the country. One apprises us of the fact that, according to the ticker the appointment with Edward P. Curtis took place after the President passed up a session with the newsmen—because of his busy schedule—but states that the President and Mr. Curtis talked mostly about golf. The third item which also attracted my attention, seems to me to indicate that Mr. Hagerty, the President's press secretary, is in a fortunate situation, as compared to that of many hundreds of administrative assistants, secretaries, and press assistants in various Government departments and various other branches of the Government, in that at this time Mr. Hagerty is being attended in Walter Reed Hospital, where he has been operated on by an Army surgeon, and is now housed there, all at no expense to himself.

Mr. President, taxpayers desire prudence in the spending of public money. I am wondering why the gentleman should not, as others do, pay his own hospital and surgical expenses. I am wondering if it is proper to have the taxpayers bear this expense. So it seems to me that this is preferential socialized medicine, and that in the "Letters to Junius" it was very aptly stated that "The temple of fame is the shortest passage to riches and preferment."

UNFOUNDED ATTACK UPON GOOD NAME OF PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

MR. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last week three organizations dedicated to racial agitation resorted to an irresponsible, unfounded, and slanderous attack upon the good name of the people of the South. The American Friends Service Committee of High Point, N.C., the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America of New York City, and the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga., joined in publishing a 30-page booklet entitled "Intimidation, Reprisal

make a comprehensive study of transportation policy. Moreover, he made available funds for the purpose of getting the study underway. Certain special emphasis was placed in the budget message on a review of Merchant Marine policy with particular reference to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Such a review is to be an inherent part of the entire study, but as arrangements are only in a very early stage for this portion of the study and as this Council is concerned more largely with domestic matters, I shall make little reference here to the merchant marine aspects of the study. Suffice it to say that I have been asked to lay out the project, bring together people capable of carrying it out, and accept the responsibility of bringing together at the end recommendations for the consideration of the Department.

Under the terms of the President's directive, we are attempting to organize to make the most comprehensive study of transportation policy which has been attempted since the National Resources Planning Board Study of 1939 to 1942. In the interim, as you well know, there have been a great many other studies of various aspects of transportation policy, such as those made by the Board of Investigation and Research, those under Senate Resolution 50, the Sawyer Report, the Report of the President's Advisory Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization, commonly known as the Weeks Committee, among others. Moreover, certain transportation matters were touched upon heavily by the two Hoover Commissions, and particular areas of transportation policy have been dealt with separately as by the Curtis and Clay Committees in their respective fields, and by the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedures, among others. Also this Council has undertaken studies upon various questions referred to it by the Department, some of quite far-reaching implications.

One consequence of all of this recent history is that transportation is presumed by many to be a well-studied and well-understood field—one in which little further study is needful but where, instead, decisions ought to be reached in the light of present knowledge. This tends to be coupled with a feeling that all is not well in the transportation industries and that, at least in part, deficiencies are a result of Government policies. There is much to be said for this point of view, but I am not wholly in accord with it. I need not point out to this group that almost any major changes in transportation policy which might be recommended from any quarter are likely to be intensely controversial, nor need I point out that the facts brought to bear in support of different attitudes toward any such proposals would not always prove to be consistent. In fact, some of the most necessary knowledge for working toward a program which might lead to a balanced development of our transportation systems as called for by the President is missing. Some of that knowledge will not be supplied except by a long-term program which seeks to fill gaps in the present program of data collection and which seeks also to provide further qualitative information.

An example will suggest what I have in mind and, at the same time, will suggest something about the nature of our approach to one phase of the present study. The Weeks Committee devoted a large amount of its attention to the question of the regulation of competition among the several forms of transportation. It regarded this as one of the central issues of transportation policy which required solution if the Nation were to have an optimum development of transportation services. Precisely these recommendations of the Committee generated the greater part of the controversy which surrounded its report.

Its recommendations presumed certain conditions in the transportation markets described in its report as constituting active and pervasive competition. The belief that competition among types of transportation was of far-reaching scope was shared by all members of the task force. That belief was based, however, upon their experience and general knowledge and not upon any factual analyses of transportation markets after the pattern that would be followed by economists attempting to measure the nature and strength of competitive forces and to forecast the results which might be expected to follow their exercise. Neither time nor resources were available for such study, and the task force was expected to rely on its judgment fortified by what could be learned from others within and without the industry.

You will recall that sharp exception was taken, both to the existence of effective or workable competition in the transportation industries and to the Committee's expectations of the results that would flow from such competition when certain regulatory restraints were removed or modified. When it became necessary to attempt to document these major assumptions of the Cabinet Committee report, the lack of knowledge about total traffic flow, the distribution of traffic among competing agencies, the commodity composition of traffic handled by some of the more important means, the effects of rate and service competition, and the possible propensities toward destructive competition within and between forms of transportation became painfully apparent. The relaxation of regulation to the degree recommended by the Cabinet Committee depends for its success in the public interest upon the existence of workable competition on the one hand and upon the ability to set appropriate cost standards for minimum rates in the day-to-day practice of regulation on the other hand. No reasonable assurance of either could be derived from the available data.

In consequence, in this particular area of our study, we will endeavor to explore as thoroughly as it can be done the nature of the transport markets and the competitive forces present in them as well as the economic and cost characteristics of the several forms of transportation and the usefulness of the available cost-finding procedures. We do not start with a conviction that regulation requires far-reaching change through statutory revision. Instead we seek to analyze the conditions which regulation must meet in the present and predictable scenes and then to consider whether any changes would be constructive.

Indeed we propose to delve as deeply as time and resources permit into the underlying presumptions on which policy recommendations have hitherto been based. On the whole the objective which the Cabinet Committee had in mind is not altered but indeed reinforced by the language chosen by the President. In our present frame of mind, balance is to be equated with the securing of an optimum development of the several forms of transportation. It is not something to be planned out and forced upon the industries but something to be approximated through the working of competitive forces within an appropriate climate produced by Government policy, both regulatory and promotional. By that, we mean a set of policies which will produce such a competitive neutrality among the forms of transportation as will enable each separately or in conjunction with others to make manifest to the users of its services both its service capabilities and its cost characteristics. This is, of course, an intensely difficult problem and one which gathers in many strands of Government policy, including issues which lie in the realm not only of regulatory policy but

also of Government provision of transportation facilities, Government subsidies where they exist, tax policies of various kinds and the whole set of issues that is associated with alleged indirect subsidies. We do not propose, in our present work, to treat of only a part of these issues, but instead to try to spell out their interrelationships in search of a set of consistent recommendations.

It may well be, of course, that implementation will have to follow the route of comparatively slow progress in detail toward objectives that are as nearly consistent with the Nation's interest as a whole as it is possible to devise. Moreover, certain measures theoretically required to conduct toward a balanced development may prove, upon examination, to be refinements of small practical importance. In a sense, our first objective in the study is to try to spell out a desirable direction for policy to assume over the years and to identify the relationship of separate Government programs to that direction. It will doubtless prove to be the case that many ways of moving will present themselves, some of which may be more feasible or acceptable than others. It will also probably prove to be the case that the effectiveness of the Department in connection with the implementation of any proposals which the study may generate and which may find acceptance in the administration will depend in considerable part on the extent to which the permanent staff of the Under Secretary's office can be strengthened. For the completion of a study and the presentation of recommendations is only the beginning of the process by which change may be brought about if it should be found desirable.

The present date is far too early to permit even a suggestion of the character of results which may be brought forward. Our start upon the study has been slow, and to the present we have been engaged largely in blocking out the areas to be studied, searching out the ways by which the studies might appropriately be undertaken, and negotiating with people whom we desire to associate with us in the enterprise. We do not expect to be fully launched upon most phases of the study until later this month. Particularly in the area of promotional policy we will be struggling with issues in which very small progress has been made to date in the development of appropriate theory for the optimum use of Government investment. We shall have to plow considerable new ground. In consequence, we are not anticipating that the underlying studies will approach completion much before October 1 nor that the results of the separate phases of the study can be brought into some degree of coordination which may enable us to produce a tentative body of recommendations before some time in November.

The present arrangement of the work will tend to produce underlying reports on (1) rate regulation of surface transportation, (2) controls of entry into surface transportation, (3) economic regulation of air transport, (4) Government investment in transportation facilities, (5) differential effects of taxation and social security programs, (6) labor, (7) Government procurement of and provision of transport services, and (8) merchant marine policy.

We propose throughout the conduct of the individual phases of the study to seek the advice of the several transportation industries, through their trade associations and otherwise, to consult with shippers and shippers' groups, and to take advantage of the thinking and information available in the several agencies of Government concerned in one way or another with transportation problems. We are, however, endeavoring to insure that the persons associated with us as consultants or otherwise in the direct conduct of any phase of

the study shall be drawn from outside the industries or Government agencies affected. When we have produced some results in shape to be considered, we may very probably employ a small advisory committee with whom we can discuss possible lines of policy in detail in order to test our conclusions both as to their probable effects and as to their appropriateness. Such a committee may lend valuable assistance in insuring that we do not commit egregious errors of either interpretation or judgment. At some stage it is my hope that it will prove possible to present at least certain phases of the work to this Council for the purpose of securing representative reactions before recommendations have reached a final form. We already have the benefit of the comments of most members of your executive committee, and they are highly instructive. Naturally they show considerable diversity of opinion, but there runs through most of them evidence of a feeling that change in Government policy is needed and there is a fair amount of agreement about some areas where change is called for. Taken as a whole, these materials provide an excellent checklist of matters to be given consideration. Whatever use may be made of an advisory group or of this Council, however, responsibility for final recommendations to the Department through Under Secretary Allen will rest upon the study staff, and no effort will be made, as we now see it, to get an agreed committee report.

MATILDA KOLICH

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 1613.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1613) for the relief of Matilda Kolich.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate continue with the consideration of H.R. 7343, the State Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas has the floor. Does he yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the clerk's desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 35, line 25, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 15 minutes may be allowed on this amendment, that the bill be read the third time, and that the time be equally divided; and I announce, if I need to, I will yield the Senator some part of my time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, would the Senator make it a part of his request that we may have a quorum call without its being charged to either side?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes. I would want to have the order for a quorum call rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair inquires if that is a part of the request of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We have to have a vote on this amendment, and the bill has been read the third time. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I want that abundantly clear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the agreement, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] has 7½ minutes and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has 7½ minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we have only 15 minutes, divided between the two sides. I would hopefully ask that I may have the attention of the Members of the Senate who are in the Chamber. This is a serious matter and deserves the attention of all Senators present.

Mr. President, my amendment seeks to increase the amount of \$3 million for the informational media guarantee fund to \$3½ million, thereby bringing it up to the budget estimate. The budget estimate was \$3½ million, and the Senate committee cut it by a half million dollars, to \$3 million.

I should like to state the reasons why I seek to increase the amount. I had deeply hoped that the Senator from Texas would be willing to take the amendment to conference. I am disappointed he will not do so, but, of course, I respect the sincerity of the Senator's views, as I know he respects mine.

My reason for pressing the point is that we are devoting some \$40 billion to defense preparation, and we are always saying that what we want to do is to find some way whereby we can fight the cold war without spending quite so much of our substance in doing so. Then when

we are presented with a way whereby we can most directly reach the minds of men, simply because it costs \$3½ million instead of \$2½ million or \$3 million we turn it down.

May we have order, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JAVITS. It seems to me the time is short enough so that Senators could listen for a few minutes.

Mr. President, the United States distributes abroad with the aid of this program, some 20 million books, which are published by private business and which also are financed by the informational media guaranty. The Russians distribute some 30 million books abroad, and every observer of whom we have knowledge credits these books with having enormous influence in the areas in which they are distributed in respect to the thinking of the people who receive them.

This guaranty fund is effective in the very areas of the world in which we are in the most trouble and in which we need the most assistance, especially in reaching the minds of men. The informational media guarantee areas are Burma, Chile, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues what they think about the possibility of reaching the minds of men in Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Turkey, which is on the border of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. This half million dollars will make a considerable difference in the entire program.

The half million dollars is in a guaranty fund. It is estimated this fund turns over about three times a year, which increases its value to \$1½ million. Mr. President, that is related to the wholesale price of the printing of these books. When we consider expenditures in the local currencies at the retail price, the figure is about \$4 million or \$4½ million. That makes a very material difference in terms of the number of books and in terms of the size of the program.

If we are to carry on the program at the same rate at which it was carried on last year, we must increase the amount of the appropriation so that it will equal the budget estimate. That will enable us to carry on about a \$10 million program in terms of these books. If we reduce the amount, we reduce the program by about \$2 million.

Mr. President, I say that the leverage which is inherent in an additional number of millions of books to the people of the world is extremely important. We should not cut this item for what in terms of our budget is the miniscule sum of \$500,000.

Again I repeat, this figure of \$3 million represents a cut in the budget estimate. The \$3½ million figure does not represent an increase of the budget estimate.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague for a question.

Mr. COOPER. I recall that I spoke on this issue 2 years ago when the same question was before the Senate. I should like to speak from personal experience, if my colleague will permit me 1 minute.

We hear in almost every speech on foreign policy that we must win the minds of other people. The amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] gives an opportunity to the Senate to help do so. In my short experience of representing the United States in India, I saw the craving of the young people of that country for education and good literature. The libraries including ours were crowded.

If we do not furnish the people of other countries with the best of our thought, and the best of our culture, they cannot know and understand us. Certainly Soviet Russia understands this point, for it is flooding these countries with its literature.

I can think of no program which is better designed to reach the minds of the young people—the future leaders—of these countries and for impressing upon them the best we have in culture, thought, and democratic ideas, than this book program. I urge upon my colleagues that this is one of the most important programs we will vote upon. I urge that the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] be adopted.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am very grateful to my colleague for his remarks. I should like to conclude with two points. First, I point out, from the statement of the representatives of the agency itself that:

More than half of the exports under the IMG are technical and textbooks for the schools, universities, and professional people—the teachers, the doctors, the engineers, and the scientists in these countries.

That is stated on page 717 of the hearings.

Mr. President, I know of no area in which we could do more effective work than this.

Finally, Mr. President, I conclude upon this note in my own presentation. The majority leader feels that he has done the best he could in terms of getting the committee to agree to \$3 million, rather than the \$2½ million which was allowed by the other body. We know, Mr. President, the practicalities of this situation are such that unless we go to a conference, if we are convinced this is correct—and I think we should be so convinced—with at least the budget estimate amount, we may come away from the conference with something less than even the Senate thinks is what we ought to grant now.

Mr. President, I repeat that the leverage on this item is very, very great and we should not forego it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield me 1 minute so that I may yield to my colleague?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to my colleague from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. The Senator has gone into this matter fully. Why, in the Senator's opinion, was this item reduced below the budget estimate? What was the reason for picking out this particular item for a reduction in the budget estimate?

Mr. JAVITS. I do not wish to intrude on the matter, but I believe at present it is simply a monetary question of splitting the difference with the House. The Senator from Texas will address himself to this matter.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to my colleague from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. I merely wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from New York. If we can afford to spend \$40 billion a year to prepare for the slaughter of the next war, we can be reasonably liberal in seeking to win the minds of men to avert the war. I have consistently supported the appropriations for the USIA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield me a half minute?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I wish to assure my distinguished colleague from New York that I support his amendment. I am very much surprised that the committee has cut this particular item in the budget. It is very important, I feel, to distribute the books in various countries of the world. So long as the item was within the budget estimates, it seems very unfortunate to me that it has been cut.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as may be necessary.

Mr. President, I know of no reason why the committee or the Congress should be chained to any budget. I always give great consideration to the budget recommendation, but I never want to be a captive of the budget.

This fund had \$2½ million last year. Everyone in the Bureau of the Budget and in the Congress is trying to do his best to not increase expenditures this year over those of last year. We are facing now a \$13 billion deficit, and we are trying to get a tax bill enacted into law before June 30.

There is a great deal of opposition among members of the committee, and in the Senate itself, to the operation of this fund. It is thought that a substantial percentage of the fund is spent for propaganda purposes, and that it is not always confined to free world propaganda. It is believed that a great deal of the money is wasted. I read the testimony of some of the witnesses who so stated.

The House, by unanimous action, so far as I am informed, agreed to give the IMG program the same amount of funds it had last year, but not to increase the

allowance. I believe some increase is deserved; and although a number of my colleagues disagreed with me, I persuaded the committee to increase the amount by about 20 percent, from \$2.5 million to \$3 million. The agency had \$2½ million this year. There is a great deal of criticism as to the way in which some of that money was handled.

I recommended to the subcommittee that the amount be increased to \$3 million, in an attempt to show reasonableness, and to meet the agency halfway.

The Senator from New York asks that the amount be increased to \$3.5 million. I will give him assurance that I will try to keep the \$3 million in conference. I will also give him assurance that I shall try to retain in conference anything the Senate adopts. I will apply all the energy at my command to retain it. But we must agree and compromise, and meet the House halfway. I do not know what the position of the House will be. I will do my best. I believe that \$3 million should be provided. I would not quarrel too much over having a yea-and-nay vote and letting the Senate decide the question. Some of our Members feel very deeply on the subject.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana, who has a great deal of knowledge and experience in this field.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it was because of the arguments advanced by the distinguished Senator from Texas that the increase of \$500,000 was agreed upon.

I hope the Senate will stand by the action of the subcommittee and the full committee.

Let me say to my god friend from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and other Senators that all over the world there are huge libraries for which we pay, and to which we furnish books. The cost amounts to many millions of dollars. We maintain libraries in Israel, Pakistan—in fact, all over the world. To hear some of my friends talk, one might suppose that we are not doing anything in that direction.

We must not forget that the IMG program merely subsidizes magazine and book publishers in this country.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may I have an opportunity to straighten out one question of fact?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Just a moment. I yield first to my friend from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the chairman of our subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], made an impassioned plea in order to have the amount of this appropriation increased to \$3 million. Our subcommittee concurred.

A great deal of controversy has resolved around the program. After all, in the administration of the program the Government has very little authority. It is simply a matter of underwriting the dollar exchange for commercial exports. Some of the commer-

cial motion picture films exported—the program involves far more than merely books—are certainly not very desirable exports.

I invite attention to the language of which I was the author and which established the fund and the program. It has not operated as well as was hoped but I am confident its weaknesses and mistakes can be corrected. Unless we tighten it a little, it may operate even more poorly than if we provide less money and let those in charge of the program know that Congress expects the fund to be a revolving fund appropriately protected and not to be dissipated or misused in any way. I hope in that way it can come to justify our hopeful expectations.

I am convinced that had not the distinguished Senator from Texas made such an impassioned plea, the committee this time would have gone along with the House. I wish to see the program continued, but it will have to be operated more prudently and more carefully. Those involved in the program will have to learn that a revolving fund should be a revolving fund, and not a fund to be spread all over the world. Its funds and all the foreign currencies procured must be used carefully and constructively. This positive program must be prudently administered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is aware that there is a present carryover of more than \$672,000, is he not?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may straighten out a statement of fact?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. In 1958 the agency carried over \$1,008,000. This year it expects to carry over \$200,000. That is the reason for the necessity for the proposed increase.

In response to the revolving fund argument, and the argument with respect to counterpart funds in Israel, there was extra counterpart money in Israel, and we appropriated it specifically in an appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the agency says that the remaining balance of guarantee authority on June 30, 1959, is estimated to be \$672,124. That information is found on page 229 of the memorandum on the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. I am reading from page 717 of the RECORD, from the statement of the Agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am not responsible for the recommendations of the executive branch of the Government. The figure for the carryover is \$672,124.

Mr. JAVITS. At least, that is a third of what it was last year.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me for the purpose of asking for the yeas and nays?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired. The question is

on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The question is on increasing the committee recommendation by \$500,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The amendment is to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are detained on official business. If present and voting the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 74, as follows:

YEAS—15

Aiken	Cotton	Morse
Bush	Dodd	Prouty
Case, N.J.	Humphrey	Scott
Clark	Javits	Williams, N.J.
Cooper	Kuchel	Yarborough

NAYS—74

Allott	Fulbright	McCarthy
Anderson	Gore	McGee
Bartlett	Green	McNamara
Beall	Gruening	Monroney
Bennett	Hartke	Moss
Bible	Hayden	Mundt
Bridges	Hennings	Murray
Butler	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Byrd, Va.	Hill	Pastore
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Proxmire
Cannon	Hruska	Robertson
Carlson	Jackson	Saltonstall
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Smathers
Chavez	Jordan	Smith
Church	Keating	Sparkman
Curtis	Kefauver	Stennis
Dirksen	Kennedy	Symington
Douglas	Kerr	Talmadge
Dworshak	Langer	Thurmond
Eastland	Lausche	Wiley
Ellender	Long	Williams, Del.
Engle	Magnuson	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Mansfield	Young, Ohio
Frear	Martin	

NOT VOTING—9

Capehart	McClellan	O'Mahoney
Goldwater	Morton	Randolph
Hart	Muskie	Russell

So Mr. JAVITS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield for an inquiry?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. One page 20 of the bill, I find this item:

For construction of a maximum security institution on a site to be selected by the Attorney General, \$1,000,000.

I have read the testimony of the Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, and also the inquiries directed to him by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the majority leader, and I desire to secure interpretation of the language. I may say that I have not talked to the Attorney General about this matter.

My interest in it develops from my knowledge that my State of Kentucky and specifically a site in the Jackson Purchase has been considered as a possible site for the construction of the maximum security prison. I have urged that Kentucky be given consideration by the Bureau of Prisons and by the Department of Justice.

I understand the Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, appointed a committee, composed of Justice Potter Stewart, of the Supreme Court; Mr. James V. Bennett, the Director of Prisons; and another individual, to consider sites and make recommendations to him, and that the authority to designate finally the site of the prison would rest with the Attorney General.

I desire to have the following statement from the hearings, page 629, read into the record because I want to protect the interests of my own State when the Attorney General makes the final decision. In answer to a question directed to Attorney General Rogers by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], Mr. Rogers said:

On the question of location, we did not tell the House that that is exactly where we are going to build it.

He was speaking of the site in Illinois. I continue:

We said we had a committee of Potter Stewart, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Bennett, and one other man to select the best site, and they made a very adequate study and they recommended three places, and this place is No. 1 on the list. In order to avoid any political considerations, I indicated to them that I would accept their recommendation whatever it was. I did that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. From what page of the hearings is the Senator from Kentucky reading?

Mr. COOPER. I first read from page 639. I shall now read from page 640.

The Attorney General said:

On the site selection I have felt all along, and I will continue to feel, that I will be bound by the recommendation of the committee, but I would not want to say if something serious developed that was unforeseen that we could not change. I would certainly say that in 99 cases out of 100 there would not be a question about it. But I think the act provides I have discretion to decide, and I would not want to lose that discretion if it was required to be exercised.

He repeated several times his desire to make the final choice.

I raise this question, because I know that under the act, the Attorney General has the power to decide the location of the prison. He did appoint the committee to determine the best sites, and to make recommendations to him, to assist him. But he said clearly that he wanted to maintain his discretionary power.

I want my State to receive fair treatment in this bill. The Jackson purchase, in southwestern Kentucky, has been considered as a possible site. One county in Kentucky has been considered as a possible site.

I want the language appropriating \$1 million for the prison to be interpreted as I believe it is intended to be, that is, that in the final analysis the Attorney General will have the right to take the recommendations of the site committee and then select the site he thinks best.

I certainly hope my own State and a location in the Jackson purchase will be selected; but I am not advocating that the Senate take away from the Attorney General his right to exercise discretion and, as he has said, his right to decide the matter without regard to political considerations. I continue to maintain that this is the spirit of the act, and that he should have this power of discretion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I attempted in every way I knew how to get the Attorney General to say that he was going to follow the recommendations of the site committee headed by the distinguished member of the Supreme Court, who served on that committee before he became a member of the Court.

It was my understanding that the House included an item of \$2 million, by action taken on the floor, for this prison, with the understanding that it would be built in the State of Illinois, on a site which is owned by the government and is serviced by utilities which already are installed. It is my impression that the Attorney General told the committee that it was his intention to follow the recommendations of the site board. It is further my memory that Mr. Bennett, of the Prison Bureau, confirmed that intention.

I have talked to the very able Representative from that district, Representative GRAY, who was the author of the amendment in the House of Representatives. I have talked to the dean of that delegation, Representative O'BRIEN, the beloved Member from Chicago, who has served many years in the House of Representatives. I talked to the junior Senator from Illinois and to the senior Senator from Illinois. All of them are under the impression that this appropriation is for a prison in Illinois, on the site that has been recommended by Mr. Justice Potter Stewart. That was the understanding of the subcommittee. That was the understanding of every member of the full committee.

I did not want to question the Attorney General or reflect on him. I thought that was his understanding with the committee.

I could have put it in the report; and I told the minority leader I would put it in the report, unless he gave me positive assurance that he was satisfied that the Attorney General would carry through and would put this prison where we intended it to be put, namely, in the State of Illinois.

The minority leader gave me those assurances. Therefore, I did not put it in the report. I will put it in the report in conference, if our recommendations here are accepted.

I have stated that if the million dollars we allow is not sufficient, I will look with favor upon a supplemental appropriation later on.

But I am told that the government owns the land in Illinois; that it has sewer and other utilities already connected; that the distinguished member of the Supreme Court who heads the site committee recommended it; and that Mr. Bennett and the Attorney General think that is where the prison should be built. And that is where the committee intends that it be built.

Mr. COOPER. I have no question at all about the desire of the distinguished majority leader to have the prison built at the proper place; and, from what he has said, I judge that he believes the proper place to be in Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am following the impartial site committee and the Attorney General and Mr. Bennett. I know nothing about the relative merits of any of the sites.

Mr. COOPER. I have not seen the list. It may be that Illinois will be selected. If so, that is up to the Attorney General.

As I have said, my interest derives from the fact that I know my State of Kentucky has been interested in the location of this plant; and a specific section of my State which adjoins Illinois—the Jackson purchase; and one county, Fulton County—has been considered. I was told by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons that this site is in the list which could be considered by the Attorney General.

I read now from page 639, of the hearing where the Attorney General was referring to the site, to be selected by the Attorney General, for the maximum security prison:

On the question of location, we did not tell the House that that is exactly where we are going to build it.

He said he intended to follow the recommendations of the special committee; and he insisted again and again that under the law he had the right to exercise discretion and he wanted to exercise his discretion in making a final selection of the prison site.

I insist that nothing in the bill and nothing in the record warrants the interpretation that the Congress has said that this prison must be located in Illinois.

I am saying that, so far as I am concerned, if the committee recommends that the prison be located in Illinois and if the Attorney General believes that is the right site, and chooses it, he has the right to do so. But he also has the right

to choose a Kentucky site if it is recommended.

If Kentucky is included in the list, I want Kentucky to be considered, rather than to have the matter handled on the basis of some interpretation in this bill that the prison must be located in Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is the understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee that Mr. Bennett and the Attorney General are going to follow the advice of the site selection board, which has decided on Illinois.

Mr. COOPER. I shall have to disagree with that conclusion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is my understanding. And I asked the minority leader to check with the Attorney General, to be sure that was his understanding. And that is his understanding.

I ask the ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], what his understanding of the matter is.

Mr. COOPER. First, let me say I do not want to make an incorrect statement. From reading the testimony, I judge that the committee has selected a site in Illinois as number one on the list.

But the Attorney General continues to say that, although in 99 cases out of 100, as he said, he would follow the recommendation of this committee, he still insists that he has the right, under the law, to exercise his discretion. That is all I ask for.

I do not think I have to ask for it; I think it is provided in the act and this bill. But I do not want some interpretation made on the floor of the Senate to be regarded as a direction to the Attorney General to act contrary to the law, which gives him a discretionary right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. On page 648 of the hearings, the Senator from Kentucky will find the following:

MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION

* * * * *

The maximum security institution is estimated to cost a total of \$10 million. It will be of the most modern construction using economical, but effective, modular precast or prestressed concrete. The institution will be built for 600 prisoners with a potential for further expansion. The sites for the institution have been carefully studied by a site committee appointed by the Attorney General. This committee which included Hon. Potter Stewart, the circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Mr. Larson Knott, Assistant Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, Mr. Robert Seaver from the Deputy Attorney General's Office and myself have recommended a site on Federal property near Marion, Ill., as our No. 1 choice. This site has the advantage of being Government owned, well located for transportation, and has easy and economical access to utilities. It also has the enthusiastic support of the community.

I say that is the understanding of the subcommittee. I cannot speak for the Senator from Kentucky or for any other Senator, but I am willing to let them speak for themselves, and I am willing to move to amend the bill, if there is any doubt about it. It is my understanding the money was appropriated to use this

specific site, owned by the Government, and therefore free land at Marion, Ill. That was the understanding of the Senator for New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If it was not, I will ask him to say so.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I listened very carefully. The testimony I heard and the information given to the committee was that Marion, Ill., was to be the No. 1 selection, the No. 1 site selected, because it had a central location, because the land was owned by the Federal Government, and therefore there would be no cost, because the utilities had been installed, and because transportation facilities were of the best in the Nation. I understood that, as a result of those factors, that was the conclusion arrived at.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let me read one sentence from the hearings.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I confirm what the Senator from New Hampshire has said. What he has stated was exactly the understanding of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the statement of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the understanding. If there is any member of the Appropriations Committee who does not have that understanding, I wish he would say so.

I was fearful of this question. I think men ought to take a position. If they are going to make a site recommendation, they ought to do it. As appears on page 642 of the hearings, I said:

Senator JOHNSON. If you do not object, all we want to do is if we appropriate the money to settle the dispute. There has been some dispute about a site.

I had in front of me the document of Mr. Justice Potter Stewart, President Eisenhower's appointee to the Supreme Court, which had recommended this site. I knew there were others which had been under consideration.

I continue to read from page 642:

Attorney General ROGERS. Not in the Department of Justice. There has not been any. I appointed a committee and told them to pick out the best site in the United States for the prison. They picked it out, and I am for them.

It is my understanding the site they picked out is Marion, Ill. It is my understanding the Attorney General is for it. It is my understanding Mr. Bennett is for it. I know the subcommittee is for it. I know the full committee is for it. If we desire to leave no doubt about it, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be amended at the proper point by designating the Government-owned site in Marion, Ill.

Mr. COOPER. I object, if the amendment is offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. COOPER. I am not going to unduly prolong this discussion, but I make this point, and I make it seriously. I understand that if the Appropriations Committee makes certain recommendations, although they do not have legal validity, they carry weight. Of course, the committee has a right to do that, but I may say that those of us who are interested in benefiting our own States

can look at the law and see that the law states the Attorney General can make the choice. We know the Attorney General had appointed a committee to recommend various sites. I understand a site in Kentucky was one of those. I could have come before the committee and argued for my own State. It would have meant something to me politically, and I could have made a great effort before the committee to have the site located in Kentucky designated. I do not know the site would have been recommended, but I could have made an effort, and any other Senator could have made an effort and a strong appeal to have the site designated in his own State. But, relying upon the law, relying upon the Attorney General's desire to have the matter determined without political consideration, relying upon my talks with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons that the matter would be considered and a final decision would be made by the Attorney General, I did not attempt to have the Senate take away the authority of the Attorney General.

Of course, what has been stated on the floor and what was said in committee about the Illinois site are bound to have weight with the Attorney General, perhaps more weight than my plea here; but I am saying, on the point of legal right, that under the law the Attorney General has a right to use his discretion. I say we cannot take that right away from him, unless we do it by amendment, and I do not think we ought to do that. I say the Attorney General has a right to make the decision; under the language of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I may have been misled. The Senator may be right. We did not appropriate this money to buy a site anywhere in particular or to have it go to any particular State. We thought we would follow the recommendation of the site selection committee. We thought it was not a political recommendation. There is not a State in the Union for which I have a higher regard than the State of Kentucky. If I were to have selected a site, I might have selected Kentucky. My ancestors many years ago selected Kentucky as a place of residence and I have been very proud of that fact.

Reading from page 640 of the hearings, this is what Mr. Bennett said:

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, that has been the recommendation of the committee which has been submitted to the Attorney General and, as he indicated, I am sure he will give it every consideration. That is our recommendation, sir.

Senator JOHNSON. That would be your recommendation, if we put the money in the bill?

Mr. BENNETT. Oh; yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSON. You know of no reason why that recommendation could be changed in any way?

Mr. BENNETT. None whatever; no.

Senator JOHNSON. Is that your feeling, too, General?

Attorney General ROGERS: Yes, except, as I say, suppose some unforeseen development occurred? I certainly would not want to be bound by it. I do not think the Senator wants me to be bound.

Then I asked, "What if we put it in the bill?"

I think we ought to settle this matter.

Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on the Illinois prison site was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky will state his point of order.

Mr. COOPER. The bill having been read the third time, I am raising a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered read for the third time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to reconsider the vote by which the bill was read the third time.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, this may seem a very small matter to some, but it is important to my State. I appeal to the Senate's sense of justice. I am conscious of the fact that all of us like to secure appropriations that will benefit our States. Naturally, I would like to see the prison located in Kentucky. I have no desire to keep it from being located in Illinois, if it should not be located in Kentucky. I want my good friends the Senators from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. DOUGLAS] to know that.

Perhaps a history of this matter would be of interest to the Senate. The Bureau of Prisons asked for appropriations to build the maximum security prison. I followed the hearings in the House. I know that in the House, Members of the congressional delegation from Illinois attempted to get some interpretation that the money was intended to be spent in Illinois.

Later, after the hearing, I talked to the Director of Prisons, Mr. Bennett, and I was informed that there was no such interpretation; that the special committee made up of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Director of Prisons, and another distinguished member, would make recommendations to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General would make his choice.

Relying upon the law, relying upon the discretion of the distinguished committee, relying upon the ability of the Attorney General to make a choice from among the various sites, including one in my own State, I assumed that this proper procedure would be followed. I assume that if the site in Kentucky has the necessary qualifications to be selected, it will be selected.

I read from the testimony, that the special committee had made certain recommendations to the Attorney General. The Attorney General pled before the committee to be allowed to maintain his discretion to make the final choice. He said:

My intention is, unless something unforeseen develops, to follow the recommendations of the committee.

But again and again he asked to be able to keep his right of discretion.

There is nothing in the bill which would take away his discretionary authority. I am sure he will exercise it correctly.

I gather from all that has taken place there is not much chance for my State to secure the prison, but I do not believe it is the best and proper course for the Congress to locate the prison when the Attorney General has promised the Senate committee he will use his best discretion, taking in to consideration the recommendations of an unusually distinguished committee.

That is all I ask for. I hope the motion will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to rescind the order by which the bill was read the third time.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on line 8, page 20, after the words "Attorney General" I move to insert the following language:

On publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois, as selected by the Attorney General's site selection committee.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I make a point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and I oppose the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The language appears to be germane to the particular part of the bill where the amendment is proposed, so the point of order is denied.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senators from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT and Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—90

Aiken	Engle	McCarthy
Allott	Ervin	McNamara
Anderson	Frear	Monroney
Bartlett	Gore	Morse
Beall	Green	Morton
Bennett	Gruening	Moss
Bible	Hartke	Mundt
Bridges	Hayden	Murray
Bush	Hennings	Neuberger
Butler	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Hill	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Proxmire
Cannon	Hruska	Robertson
Capehart	Humphrey	Russell
Carlson	Jackson	Saltonstall
Carroll	Javits	Schoeppel
Case, N.J.	Johnson, Tex.	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Smathers
Chavez	Jordan	Smith
Church	Keating	Sparkman
Clark	Kefauver	Stennis
Cooper	Kennedy	Symington
Cotton	Kerr	Talmadge
Curtis	Kuchel	Thurmond
Dirksen	Langer	Wiley
Dodd	Lausche	Williams, N.J.
Douglas	Long	Williams, Del.
Dworshak	Magnuson	Yarborough
Eastland	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Ellender	Martin	Young, Ohio

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—8

Fulbright	McClellan	O'Mahoney
Goldwater	McGee	Randolph
Hart	Muskie	

So the bill (H.R. 7343) was passed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to inform Senators that the Appropriations Committee is meeting this afternoon to mark up the health, education, and welfare bill on the first floor of the Capitol, and that the presence of all members of the committee is desired.

Mr. President, the TVA bill, House bill 3460, was reported unanimously

from the committee this morning. I am informed that the report and copies of the printed hearings will be available very shortly. I hope the Senate will be able to consider that bill sometime tomorrow. I wish Senators to be on notice that when the report and hearings are available, I will consult with the minority leader, and we shall attempt to adjust ourselves to the convenience of the Senate. However, the bill may be considered tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 399, a bill for the extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951. The bill is noncontroversial. There is a time limit involved, and the bill should be promptly considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7086) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. EXTENSION.

Section 102(c)(1) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended (50 U.S.C. App., sec. 1212(c)(1)), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1961".

SEC. 2. GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE RENEGOTIATION BOARD.

Section 107(c) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended (50 U.S.C. App., sec. 1217(c)), is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: "There shall be a General Counsel of the Renegotiation Board who shall be appointed by the Board without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$19,000 per annum."

SEC. 3. STUDIES OF PROCUREMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES AND THE RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951.

(a) (1) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, are directed to make full and complete studies of the procurement policies and practices of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Navy. Such studies shall include an examination of the experience of such Departments in the use of various methods of procurement and types of contractual instruments, with particular regard to the effectiveness thereof in achieving reasonable costs, prices, and profits.

(2) Each committee shall, not later than September 30, 1960, report to its House the results of the study conducted by it pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, together with such recommendations as it deems necessary or desirable. Each committee shall make all material and data col-

lected in the course of the study conducted by it available to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to assist it in making the study required by subsection (b).

(b) (1) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is directed to make a full and complete study of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended, and of the policies and practices of the Renegotiation Board.

(2) The Joint Committee shall, not later than March 31, 1961, report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, together with such recommendations as it deems necessary or desirable.

(3) For the purpose of making the study and report required by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Joint Committee, and the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee, may exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Joint Committee and the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee by sections 8021 and 8023 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The provisions of section 8023(b) of such Code shall apply to requests made under the authority of this paragraph to the same extent as in the case of other requests made under the authority of section 8023(a) of such Code.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, before the Senate acts on the bill, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has a brief statement to make.

FARM SURPLUSES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an excellent article entitled "Our Wheat Surplus: One Hundred Billion Loaves," written by Carroll Kilpatrick, and published in a recent issue of the Washington Post. Mr. Kilpatrick's article refers to how we can put to use the tremendous asset of cereal grains, for peace, stability, and freedom through the world; also, an excellent article entitled "Farm Surplus Bill Extension Vital," written by George W. Oakes and published in the Washington Sunday Star of June 7, 1959.

This article refers to the program known as Public Law 480. It also refers to certain amendments and adjustments which have been introduced by myself and other Senators to improve this particular piece of legislation and make it a more permanent type of legislation—at least for a period of 5 years.

I commend these articles to my colleagues because they both demonstrate again that in our so-called surplus we have one of the most effective weapons for winning the struggle with communism, and for combating disease, poverty, and misery than any nation was ever privileged to have.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post]

OUR WHEAT SURPLUS: 100 BILLION LOAVES (By Carroll Kilpatrick)

Would you know what to do if you owned nearly 100 billion loaves of bread? You probably would not, and neither does Uncle Sam. He regards them as an intolerable and expensive burden.

He either owns outright or has money invested in wheat which, if made into loaves of 1 pound each, would produce nearly 100 billion loaves of bread.

If you add the surplus of wheat in Canada, Argentina, and Australia to the American surplus, you have almost enough to make another 100 billion loaves.

Instead of glorying in their riches, these major wheat exporting countries are quarreling among themselves over what to do with this unwanted wealth.

Both President Eisenhower and Democratic leaders in Congress this year have proposed food for peace programs to utilize fully this Nation's agricultural surplus. But no progress has been made toward putting either plan into effect.

However, much is being done in other directions—much, that is, in terms of what was being done 5 or 6 years ago, but little in terms of what could be done.

"This surplus of wheat should not be looked upon as a weight around the taxpayer's neck," Senator FRANK CARLSON, Republican, of Kansas, told the Senate the other day.

"It is, if viewed in the proper perspective, one of our Nation's tremendous assets. * * * We should heap high honor on the wheat producers of America for this amazing performance. * * * What a national and even worldwide tragedy it would be if we did not have this productive capacity."

If Soviet farmers could chalk up any such record, they almost certainly would be lauded by Khrushchev and honored throughout the Communist world. Khrushchev knows that food is as vital as steel in his struggle for greater world power. It also is vital to Nehru and other leaders of the underdeveloped countries if they are to remain free.

Yet the "have" nations, despite the growing demand all about them for improved living standards, have only begun to make adequate use of the power which their farm surpluses represent.

The United States has 7 percent of the world's population and it produces 50 percent of the world's wealth. At the other extreme, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, with 20 percent of the world's population, produce 7 percent of the world's wealth.

Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, told the Senate in introducing his food-for-peace bill that the "challenge posed by our unprecedented wealth in a world three-fourths needy and no longer willing to remain so" was one of the "most pressing of the long-range challenges confronting the American people."

"How absurd if surpluses of vitally needed commodities become minuses in America's ledger—for to have too much and not share is surely far worse, in conscience and practice, than to have too little to begin with."

The Agriculture Department has estimated—very conservatively according to some outside experts—that \$10 to \$15 billion worth of farm surpluses will be created in the next 5 years in this country. The Department has estimated that all of these surpluses could be distributed to underdeveloped countries without seriously interfering with regular commercial trade.

The Government now has nearly \$9 billion tied up in surplus stocks.

In 1954, Congress passed the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, commonly referred to as Public Law 480, and has extended it every year since.

Under Public Law 480 and other Government aid programs, \$6.4 billion of farm surpluses have been shipped overseas. In the last few months, these Government-sponsored shipments have accounted for 35 percent of all American agricultural exports.

Now the administration has suggested a 3-year extension of Public Law 480. Hum-

phrey wants an expanded program with a 5-year lease on life.

Thirty-eight countries have participated in the Public Law 480 programs. Under title I, which allows surplus sales for local currencies, India has received \$544 million, Yugoslavia \$341 million, Spain \$276 million, Pakistan \$240 million, and Brazil \$155 million from U.S. surplus stocks.

Wheat is the principal crop in surplus, with nearly 1.3 billion bushels now in the U.S. carryover.

Why has it not been possible to make greater use of these surpluses? There are three principal reasons:

The most important is the problem of competition. Other exporting countries are fearful that the enormous U.S. surpluses will be used to rob them of their markets.

Only last month the Canadian Chamber of Commerce complained that the United States was using subsidized flour as an economic weapon to displace Canada from second place as a supplier to the new West Indies Federation. Britain is the leading supplier.

The United States has repeatedly said that it will give or sell its surpluses for local currencies only where it will not interfere with normal trade. Such surplus disposals are added consumption, the United States has said.

The inability of recipient countries to handle the incoming shipments. More than a ship load of American wheat goes to India every day, but India's ports already are so congested that for a while ships were lined up in the harbor waiting to unload.

The underdeveloped countries likewise have inadequate storage and distribution facilities.

Dollar costs. Congress must appropriate money to cover sales from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks.

While distribution of the world's supply of food and fiber is a major problem, it is not the most important one. The most important of all is the problem of production in the underdeveloped countries themselves.

The Population Reference Bureau once estimated that if all the surplus food in the United States were distributed among the 1.8 billion hungry people in the world, it would give each of them the equivalent of only 2 tea cups full of rice each 17 days.

But that is not the real purpose of American aid. The most valuable use of our surpluses is not to relieve famine but to provide a crutch on which recipient countries can lean while they develop their own capacity to produce.

Food for many countries is like gold. If they can obtain American surpluses, they can use their gold for agricultural and industrial development or to import essential fertilizers, pesticides, and farm equipment.

As we seek a solution to our surplus problem, neither we nor they should ever lose sight of the fact that increased domestic production is the only sound basis for long-term improvement in the underdeveloped countries.

[From the Sunday Star, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1959]

FARM SURPLUS BILL EXTENSION VITAL (By George W. Oakes)

Congress must act this summer on extending a unique and successful kind of foreign aid—the sale of surplus agricultural products abroad for local currencies.

Agreements with 38 countries already have provided for the shipment of 30 million tons or \$3.5 billion worth of commodities since the law authorizing it was passed nearly 5 years ago.

This foreign aid program is unusual in several ways:

1. It supplies badly needed food for undernourished peoples, particularly in Asia,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 29, 1959
86th-1st, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses cleared general governments matters appropriation bill. Sen. Mansfield criticized surplus food distribution policy.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7175 (H. Rept. 588) (pp. 11009-11, 11075). Rep. Judd objected to the request of Rep. Whitten for immediate consideration of the report (p. 11011). At the end of this Digest is a summary of the actions of the conferees.
2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Agreed to an amendment to a Senate amendment on this bill, H. R. 7176, which will appropriate \$125,000 (instead of \$250,000 as provided by the Senate) for the use of Federal agencies, under the direction of the Budget Bureau, in improving management operation and establishing more efficient business methods in Government operations (p. 11006). The Senate later agreed to this House amendment (pp. 10985-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7978 (pp. 11020-44). See Digest 106, item 20, for items of interest to this Department.

4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 7343 (p. 11006). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
5. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5676 (p. 11006). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
6. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed plans: Tobesofkee Creek, Ga., Big Blue Creek, Ill., and Shoal Creek, Ill. p. 11007
7. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Acted on the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 7453, and returned the bill to the Senate. pp. 11007-9
8. CONTRACTS. Conferees were granted permission until midnight June 29, to file a report on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. p. 11020
9. FOOD; MARKETING. Received from the Federal Trade Commission an economic report, "Economic Inquiry Into Food Marketing - Interim Report." p. 11075
10. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a "Special Report of the Board of Actuaries on the Valuation of the Civil Service Retirement System as of June 30, 1958." p. 11075
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6059, to provide additional civilian positions for the Defense Department for scientific research and development (H. Rept. 597). p. 11076
11. PRICES; INFLATION. Several Representatives debated the merits of the report of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, and discussed the problem of controlling inflation. pp. 11046-51, 11052-55, 11055-62

SENATE

12. FOOD SURPLUSES. Sen. Mansfield criticized the Administration's food distribution policies here and abroad, urged the Administration to give Congress "a program which will see to it that every needy person in this country gets an equitable share" of our food production, recommended a long-range program to close up "disgraceful loopholes" in present law, to aid schools and other institutions, and to aid foreign countries, and inserted several articles on the subject. pp. 10931-3
13. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 716, to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws (S. Rept. 451). p. 10924
14. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 1789, to amend section 1 (14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply (S. Rept. 452). p. 10924
15. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments two bills: S. 1495, to consolidate and revise the laws relating to employment of aliens in the several States and the District of Columbia (S. Rept. 437), and H. R. 6134, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years (S. Rept. 436). p. 10924

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 29, 1959:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Lane Dwinell, of New Hampshire, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Walter K. Scott, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, for a term of 4 years. (Reappointment.)

BUREAU OF THE MINT

William H. Brett, of Ohio, to be Director of the Mint for a term of 5 years. (Reappointment.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sigurd Anderson, of South Dakota, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1959. (Reappointment.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Harold A. Kertz, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities

Commission of the District of Columbia for the term of 3 years expiring June 30, 1962. (Reappointment.)

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

Maj. Gen. Robert Wesley Colglazier, Jr., O223635, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army Reserve) in the rank of lieutenant general.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. . .
Rev. Robert L. McCachran, First Presbyterian Church, Van Wert, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast made of one blood all the nations of the world, and who by Thy word and spirit dost marvelously work out the reconciliation of mankind, so that all may be brothers, cleanse Thou our hearts and forgive the selfishness that ignores the ties which Thou hast established.

Give to these Thy servants, who represent the people from every city, village, and farm in every corner of these United States, the will to work together as a team for the welfare of all our people, regardless of race, or class, or creed.

Give them enlightened vision to see the sacrifices that must be made continually by all of us if we are to do that which is righteous in Thy sight.

May these men and women so live and work in these sacred Halls of Congress that the sacrifices that have already been made for our liberty and freedom shall not have been made in vain.

In all issues, small or large, that come before these Representatives here today, wilt Thou reveal to them Thy wisdom and Thy guiding love. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 26, 1959, was read and approved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5676) making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1960, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RABAUT, NATCHER, CANNON, RHODES of Arizona, and TABER.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments

of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, CANNON, BOW, and TABER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7176) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 11, insert:

"EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

"For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$250,000, to remain available until expended, and to be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS moves that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$250,000 named in said amendment, insert "\$125,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 23, strike out "\$380,000" and insert "\$360,000."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDREWS moves that the House disagree to Senate amendment No. 2.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may have permission to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

VAULT CASH BILL

(Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARR], and myself, I wish to call to the attention of the Members of the House that we will have on the floor tomorrow the vault cash bill, from the Committee on Banking and Currency. There will be some discussion of it and its relationship to the question of the interest rate problem in the special orders that will follow this afternoon.

MEMORIAL FOR JAMES MADISON

(Mr. KASTENMEIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives a significant article and editorial which appeared in the Sunday, June 28, 1959, issue of the Washington Post and Times Herald.

The article points out that James Madison, the fourth President of the United States and the man known in history as the Father of our Constitution and author of the Bill of Rights, is the only American of the highest rank in history who is not honored with a memorial.

June 30, 1959

2. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 439, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations to departments and agencies pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills (pp. 11204-8). The Senate later passed this measure without amendment (p. 11157). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7349, (H. Rept. 621) (pp. 11256-7, 11259). Conferees were appointed earlier in the day (p. 11195).
4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7343 (H. Rept. 620). pp. 11257-8, 11259
5. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAYS. Passed as reported H. R. 5752, to grant Federal employees a legal holiday on Friday for holidays occurring on Saturday (pp. 11208-29). Rejected a motion by Rep. Johansen to recommit the bill to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 11229).
6. CONTRACTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 3 years, until June 30, 1962 (H. Rept. 619). pp. 11229-30, 11259
7. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 4059, with amendment, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code to protect copyrights from Government infringement, and H. R. 2739, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office on patents. p. D549
8. LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the United States"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 11259
9. PRICES; INFLATION. Rep. Wolf criticized the report of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth as being "replete with cliches and slogans." pp. 11245-6
10. HOUSING LOANS. Rep. Rogers inserted the statement of the President regarding his approval of H. R. 2256, to provide additional funds for direct housing loans to veterans in rural areas. p. 11248
11. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Johnson, Colo., inserted a Library of Congress memorandum, "Rising Interest Rates and the Role of Monetary and Debt-Management Policy." pp. 11252-4

SENATE

12. COTTON. Sen. Johnston urged favorable action by the USDA on a petition submitted to the Secretary by the National Cotton Council "seeking relief for the cotton-growers of America from the growing threat of foreign cotton textile imports," and he stated that "unfair privilege" is given foreign manufacturers who "can purchase American cotton at 6 cents per pound cheaper than American manufacturers." pp. 11160-1
13. MUTUAL SECURITY. Began debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill for 1959 (pp. 1157-60, 11171-9, 11180-1). Sen. Humphrey announced his intention to propose an amendment to the bill to "correct" the situation whereby certain surplus foods, "butter, for example ... will be offered for sale abroad ... before it is made available as a gift for needy and hungry people in the United States" (pp. 11180-1).

14. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Passed, with amendments, 39 to 3, H.R. 5674 to authorize construction at military installations, including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. (pp. 11091-11120, 11121-8, 11141-52, 11155-7).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Stennis which he stated "provides for a broadening of Public Law 480, so far as military construction is concerned, by using the proceeds from surplus commodities. Public Law 480 now applies to schoolhouses, farm housing, and items of that nature. This amendment proposes to broaden it whenever it is feasible." (p. 11155).

15. WHEAT. Sen. Fulbright announced that hearings would be held on the International Wheat Agreement, 1959, by the Foreign Relations Committee on July 14 at 10 a.m. p. 11984

16. PRICE SUPPORTS; FORESTRY. Received from the Hawaii Legislature and Governor the following resolutions requesting Congress: (1) to enact legislation to include coffee among the basic agricultural commodities assisted and supported by programs under the AAA of 1938, and to authorize parity payments to coffee growers in Hawaii; (2) to establish and operate a Forest Research Center in Hawaii (p. 11080); (3) to amend the Internal Revenue Act of 1954, as amended, so that income from the sale of perennial crops may be prorated to the number of years required to cultivate the crops. pp. 11080-1

17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a resolution of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association opposing any attempts to weaken or destroy the preference clause (giving preference to nonprofit and rural electric systems in the use of Federal power). p. 11082

The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "in executive session, reconsidered H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act so as to assist in the financing of its power programs, and tentatively approved the bill with amendments. The Committee will meet again on Thurs., July 2, to review new language contained in the bill, and the report thereon." p. D547

18. BUDGET; INFLATION. Sens. Allott and Young, N. D., inserted editorials urging a balanced budget and a curb on inflation. pp. 11128-9

19. FISCAL POLICY; ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Sens. Proxmire, Kuchel, Clark, Symington, and Bridges debated fiscal policy, the recent Cabinet Committee study on price stability and inflation, and economic conditions. pp. 11084-5, 11086-7, 11089-91.

20. RESEARCH. Sen. Humphrey announced that hearings would be held July 9 and 16 on international medical research by the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations of the Government Operations Committee. pp. 11179-80

21. CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO in support of his bill S. 812, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. p. 11181

22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would continue debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill and expressed hope that action would be concluded on it by Thurs., but, if not, the Senate would meet Fri. p. 11160

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

JUNE 30, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7343]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert *seven*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$112,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,922,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,210,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,426,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 17, and 31.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CARL HAYDEN,
J. W. FULBRIGHT,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Provides for purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles instead of five as proposed by the House and eight as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$112,000,000 instead of \$111,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

Amendment No. 3: Provides limitation of \$1,300,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,072,000 as proposed by the House.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,922,500 instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,959,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional \$22,500 is solely for the mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The conferees are in complete accord that no additional funds are allowed for the rental of a residence for the principal officer, his official residence expenses, or additional quarters allowance at Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$573,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$2,160,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$1,000 for entertainment as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$23,210,000 instead of \$22,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,620,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed, \$250,000 is for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the program at the University of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States instead of \$7,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,811,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Provides a limitation of \$1,437,500 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 13: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to foreign currencies.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$3,675,000 instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$74,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,000 as proposed by the House.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$770,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House. The increase is limited to five additional clerical positions.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$9,128,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,275,000 as proposed by the House.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$21,426,000 instead of \$21,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,452,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to the qualifications of probation officers.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$4,620,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,900,000 as proposed by the House.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,380,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Amendment No. 26: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to consultants.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,305,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$2,006,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,056,500 as proposed by the Senate.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$101,557,300 as proposed by the House instead of \$101,757,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be made to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$200,000 for private international broadcasting licensees. The conferees are in complete agreement that this will finally and fully terminate the relationship of USIA and the present contractor or related affiliates.

Amendment No. 32: Provides a limitation of \$90,000 for representation instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to foreign currencies.

PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$2,750,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$6,145,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,171,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Provides that the funds are to remain available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Provides a limitation of \$25,000 on representation as proposed by the House instead of \$61,800 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 17 and 18.

PRINCE H. PRESTON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
ESTES KEFAUVER,
CARL HAYDEN,
MARGRET CHASE SMITH,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,660,000 instead of \$2,760,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill \$100,000 shall be available for continuation of the transportation study.

Bureau of the Census

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$8,673,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$8,683,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$14,050,000 instead of \$14,100,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Business and Defense Services Administration

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Appropriate \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,230,000 as proposed by the Senate. This action deletes \$30,000 added by the Senate specifically to provide for a field office in Alaska. If it deems it desirable, the conferees are agreed that the Department may within available funds make a preliminary survey of the need for establishing such an office in Alaska.

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$2,400,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,110,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Maritime activities

Operating-Differential Subsidies

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$128,750,000 instead of \$130,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$127,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Changes language of voyage limitation to provide for 2,400 voyages instead of 2,600 voyages as proposed by the Senate and 2,040 voyages as proposed by the House.

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$14,014,400 instead of \$14,070,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,958,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Provides limitation of \$7,714,400 for administrative expenses instead of \$7,770,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$7,658,800 as proposed by the House.

State marine schools

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Appropriate \$1,110,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House, of which \$150,000 is for maintenance and repair of vessels and \$960,000 is for liquidation of obligations.

Bureau of Public Roads

Federal-Aid Highways (Trust Fund)

Amendments Nos. 14, 15, and 16: Provide language as proposed by the Senate limiting the appropriation to the amounts available in the "Highway trust fund."

Forest Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Public Lands Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Weather Bureau

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$48,355,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$47,355,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Inserts language proposed by the Senate earmarking \$2,476,000 for hurricane research costs.

TITLE II—THE PANAMA CANAL

Canal Zone Government

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22: Eliminate accrued expenditure limitations proposed by the Senate.

General provisions—The Panama Canal

Amendment No. 23: Provides limitation of \$30,000 for employment of consultants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Amendment No. 24: Authorizes \$2,000 for official entertainment expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House.

Small Business Administration

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,940,000 instead of \$5,190,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$4,690,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26: Provides for a transfer of \$14,755,500 from the revolving fund instead of \$15,611,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,900,000 as proposed by the House.

PRINCE H. PRESTON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. ROONEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and

Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 620)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "seven"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$112,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,922,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$23,210,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,426,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 17, and 31.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CARL HAYDEN,
J. W. FULBRIGHT,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Administration of foreign affairs*

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 1: Provides for purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles instead of five as proposed by the House and eight as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$112,000,000 instead of \$111,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Acquisition, Operation, and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad

Amendment No. 3: Provides limitation of \$1,300,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,072,000 as proposed by the House.

International organizations and conferences
Missions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,922,500 instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,959,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional \$22,500 is solely for the mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The conferees are in complete accord that no additional funds are allowed for the rental of a residence for the principal officer, his official residence expenses, or additional quarters allowance at Geneva.

International Conferences and Contingencies

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

International commissions

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$573,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$2,160,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Educational exchange

International Educational Exchange Activities

Amendment No. 8: Provides a limitation of \$1,000 for entertainment as proposed by the

House instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$23,210,000 instead of \$22,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,620,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed, \$250,000 is for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the program at the University of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States instead of \$7,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,811,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Provides a limitation of \$1,437,500 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Rama Road, Nicaragua

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House.

General Provisions—Department of State

Amendment No. 13: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to foreign currencies.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Salaries and Expenses, General Administration

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$3,675,000 instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal prison system

Buildings and Facilities

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States

Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$74,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,000 as proposed by the House.

Customs court

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$770,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House. The increase is limited to five additional clerical positions.

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other

Judicial Services

Salaries of judges

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$9,128,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,275,000 as proposed by the House.

Salaries of supporting personnel

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$21,426,000 instead of \$21,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,452,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to the qualifications of probation officers.

Fees of jurors and commissioners

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$4,620,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,900,000 as proposed by the House.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,380,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Amendment No. 26: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to consultants.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,200,000 instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,305,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Salaries of referees

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$2,006,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,056,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Expenses of referees

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

United States Information Agency

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$101,557,300 as proposed by the House instead of \$101,757,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be made to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$200,000 for private international broadcasting licensees. The conferees are in complete agreement that this will finally and fully terminate the relationship of USIA and the present contractor or related affiliates.

Amendment No. 32: Provides a limitation of \$90,000 for representation instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relative to foreign currencies.

Payment to Information Media Guaranty Fund

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$2,750,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Funds Appropriated to the President

President's special international program

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$6,145,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$6,171,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Provides that the funds are to remain available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Provides a limitation of \$25,000 on representation as proposed by the House instead of \$61,800 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to—

Mr. KIRWAN and to include two articles and extraneous matter.

Mrs. KEE in five instances.

Mr. BOLAND and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GARY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE in five instances.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee.

Mr. MACK of Washington in three instances.

Mr. WALLHAUSER and to include an editorial.

Mr. RIEHLMAN and to include an address on civil defense.

Mr. WOLF and to include extraneous matter.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of July 1, 1959
86th-1st, No. 110

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report Smith bill to enact Reorganization Plan 1 on forest land authorities. Committee authorized to report bill on Fri., July 3. House to consider resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan 1 on Mon., July 6. Both Houses agreed to conference reports and cleared for President: Commerce appropriation bill. State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. Senate committee voted to report employee health insurance bill.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY; REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 7681, to enact the provisions of Reorganization Plan 1 which would transfer from Interior to this Department certain authorities for the exchange or sale of forest land and timber (p. D556). The Committee was granted permission to file a report on the bill by noon, Fri., July 3 (p. 11373).
Rep. McCormack announced that H. Res. 295, providing for the disapproval of Reorganization Plan 1, will be considered M.n., July 6, but any votes on measures that day will go over to Tues., July 7 (p. 11384). Agreed to a request by Rep. Smith, Iowa, that debate on this measure will be limited to 2 hours (p. 11396).
2. COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7349, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 11304-6,

11372). The House receded and concurred in an amendment of the Senate appropriating \$30 million for forest highways, consisting of \$26,250,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1959, and \$3,750,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1960 (p. 11372). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7343, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 11301-3, 11371-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5674, to authorize construction at military installations, including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction (p. 11369). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
5. CONTRACTS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 3 years, until June 30, 1962 (pp. 11310-1, 11369-71). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7645, to provide additional authority to GSA for the construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. pp. 11395, 11409.
7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 804, to authorize Interior to construct and maintain the Spokane Valley Federal reclamation project, Wash. and Ida. (H. Rept. 622). p. 11409
8. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported H. R. 4059, with amendment, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code to protect copyrights from Government infringement (H. Rept. 624), and H. R. 2739, without amendment, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office on patents (H. Rept. 623). p. 11409
9. INFLATION. Rep. Schwengel discussed the danger of inflation, and stated that it "leads in only one direction -- to the destruction of our system of free competition." pp. 11396-9
10. RESEARCH. Received a Nebr. Legislature resolution urging the establishment of a laboratory at the Univ. of Nebraska College of Agriculture "for the purpose of doing both basic and applied research on problems concerned with finding new uses and outlets for agricultural products." p. 11410
11. WATER RIGHTS. Received an Ill. Legislature resolution favoring the preservation of State water rights. pp. 11410
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program: Mon., July 6: H. Res. 295, disapproving Reorganization Plan 1 on forestry; Consent Calendar; and S. 726, enforcement of antitrust laws; Tues. and remainder of the week: Private Calendar and H. R. 7645, granting additional authority to GSA over public buildings. p. 11384

SENATE

13. MUTUAL SECURITY. Continued debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill for 1959 (pp. 11272, 11266-7, 11306, 11309, 11312-48, 11351-62).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Johnson which would direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress by Jan. 3, 1960, a specific plan for the creation of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between the East and West (pp. 11312-3).

He has written many articles for travel magazines, for outstanding periodicals such as *Harpers* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and for others. It seems to me the State Department is in a way throttling freedom of information and is in a way suppressing an opportunity to report to our people what is going on in one of the most historically significant and ominous countries in the world, Red China, when it denies to a member of the U.S. Supreme Court, who is likewise an illustrious author, the privilege of having a passport to Red China. I must confess that although I have great personal admiration for former Gov. Averell Harriman, I do not understand on what grounds the State Department granted a passport to him to go to Red China and report for the North American Newspaper Alliance, but denied a passport to Mr. Justice William O. Douglas to go to Red China and report occurrences there for the *National Geographic* magazine.

I make this comment because I feel so strongly about what the Senator from Washington has said about responsibility in the field of journalism. I feel that the Government also has a responsibility and an obligation to encourage the widespread dissemination of full and accurate information. We ought to know about what actually is happening in China.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure that historians will some day record what seems to me to be a most absurd policy, in effect saying to the world, with all its problems, that 600 million people simply do not exist. We do not know what they are doing. It is conceded that a gang of thugs may be running their government, but that has nothing to do with recognition.

When someone stands up and maintains that there should be some access, by way of trade or otherwise, to the great populations of the world, his position is interpreted as putting the stamp of approval on the particular foreign government, in this case the government of Red China. That is not true at all, any more than it can be truthfully said that we put the stamp of approval on the Government of Soviet Russia.

Red China has a population of 600 million. There will be a population of 1 billion by 1970. While the Senator and I have been talking during the past 15 minutes, 500 Chinese have been born. We have no information about that vast population.

No question of loyalty is involved. If there were some question of loyalty on the part of the applicant for a passport, the situation might be different. All that is sought is an opportunity to report to the free world on events in that portion of the world. I cannot understand the policy of the Department.

I do not understand the policy in the field of trade. The other day a truck load of shrimp which were caught somewhere off the mainland of China, and which was destined for Calgary, Canada, came into Vancouver. The truck had to go about 15 miles into the State of Washington in order to get to Calgary. The shrimp were in bond. The State De-

partment denied the right to go 15 miles into Washington.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That was a case of subversive shrimp. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I wonder if subversive shrimp are prepared differently from other types of shrimp?

Mr. MAGNUSON. We shall have to try it in our part of the country.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I believe the policy has reached the height of absurdity, when a member of the U.S. Supreme Court who is a noted author wishes to report developments in Red China for one of the most conservative, staid periodicals in the United States, the *National Geographic* magazine, and cannot obtain a passport from our own State Department to go to Red China. Of course, the Red Chinese might deny him a visa on such a passport.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. I think that has been done in certain cases.

Mr. NEUBERGER. It has. That has been to the detriment of Red China. It shows that it is a country which denies basic and fundamental freedoms. But it certainly will go down in history as an absurd policy when the U.S. Government denies to a member of the Nation's highest judicial tribunal an opportunity to go to Red China and describe events there for probably the most conservative magazine in the United States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It goes even further. To a great extent Congress must rely not only upon the personal observations of its Members, but upon reports, in determining questions of foreign policy. At present we have no reports whatever from Red China. Even the State Department itself cannot obtain the sort of information it needs. Any reports coming from Red China are censored by officials in Peiping. The Senator and I totally disagree with the policies of the Red Chinese Government; but there are 600 million people there, and there will be a billion in 1970. In effect, our State Department is saying that there is to be a blank period during which the world will not know about what is going on. How can we determine policy with respect to Asia unless we receive accurate reports?

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5674) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. DURHAM, Mr.

RIVERS of South Carolina, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. GAVIN, Mr. NORBLAD, and Mr. OSMERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7086) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 16 and 31 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17 and 18 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 7175) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 30, 1959, pp. 11257-11258, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and Judiciary, and related agencies is a legislative rarity as it has emerged from the conference committee.

The measure as it now stands is well below the budget estimates. It is below the total originally approved by the House and below the total that was originally approved by the Senate.

I would like to state those reductions: Under the budget estimates, \$33,366,400; under the House bill, \$2,975,500. Under the Senate bill, \$1,733,500.

I am delighted to report that the conference report was signed by all of the conferees.

Legislation is always a question of give and take. On some issues the House conferees refused to yield. But the spirit of the conference was one of accommodation and I believe we have emerged with a very fine bill.

I have never dealt with a finer group of men than the group of House conferees, headed by Chairman ROONEY, one of the most able subcommittee chairmen with whom I have ever dealt. Mr. Bow, of Ohio, the ranking minority member of the House committee, is held in equally high esteem.

The most important item in the State Department was the \$1 million increase over the House figure that the Senate approved for salaries and expenses. The House refused to go all the way with us and we split the difference. There were similar splits on the amounts proposed for missions to international organizations and for international education exchange activities. For the judiciary, a total of \$43,426,400 in direct appropriations was recommended. This includes a \$100,000 increase over the House allowance for the salaries and expenses of the Administrative Office and of the U.S. Courts.

The committee felt that this amount is needed to increase the staff of the Administrative Office and to help eliminate deficiencies in administration. The extra staff can help in correcting situations where cases lie on the docket for unduly long periods of time, where there are wasteful jury practices, where there is poor calendar control, and where there are costly bankruptcy operations.

The House had reduced the amount for jurors' fees by \$220,000. The Senate, however, made an additional reduction of \$280,000, because your committee found that excessive amounts were being paid for jurors who were called but who never served or who were challenged. One of the important items in the bill consisted of the payment to the informational media guarantee fund. On this item, the Senate had allowed \$3 million as contrasted to the House allowance of \$2,500,000. Again, the House refused to yield all the way and we split the difference.

I regret that we could not have achieved the full Senate amount, but we had to face the practicalities of the situation.

Mr. President, the test of an appropriation bill is whether it provides for prudent and effective use of the tax dollar. An appropriation bill actually measures the amount of effort that our Government will put into its programs during a fiscal year.

By the test of prudence and of effectiveness, I think that this is a good bill and I recommend adoption of the conference report.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the summary tables on the bill.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of bill

Appropriation	Appropriations (adjusted), 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill, 1960	Senate recommendations, 1960	Conference action
State.....	\$241,936,352	\$228,335,000	\$217,610,000	\$216,472,000	\$215,425,500
Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	266,100,000	265,300,000	265,350,000
The Judiciary.....	43,128,805	45,353,100	43,697,400	43,687,400	43,426,400
U.S. Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	113,757,300	113,307,300
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6,410,500	7,700,000	6,145,500	6,171,500	6,145,500
Civil Rights Commission.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total.....	664,446,457	677,301,100	645,890,200	645,668,200	643,934,700

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State.....	\$108,964,900	\$119,100,000	\$111,500,000	\$112,500,000	\$112,000,000
Representation allowances.....	750,000	850,000	825,000	825,000	825,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	17,372,000	17,372,000	17,372,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,495,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	2,025,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,360,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	46,770,599	48,345,000	48,033,000	48,033,000	48,033,000
Missions to international organizations.....	1,788,200	1,988,000	1,900,000	1,959,000	1,922,500
International conferences and contingencies.....	2,700,000	2,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	554,000	573,000	550,000	573,000	573,000
Operation and maintenance.....	2,501,500	2,160,000	1,800,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
Construction.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
American sections, international commissions.....	341,800	370,000	345,000	345,000	345,000
International fisheries commissions.....	1,663,700	1,754,000	1,725,000	1,725,000	1,725,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	622,600				
International educational exchange activities.....	23,100,000	23,535,000	22,800,000	23,620,000	23,210,000
Rama Road.....		4,500,000	4,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment to the Government of Denmark.....	5,296,302				
Payment to the Philippine Government.....	23,862,751				
Third Pan American games.....	500,000				
Total, title I.....	241,936,352	228,335,000	217,610,000	216,472,000	215,425,500

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:					
General administration: Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,554,000	\$3,750,000	\$3,650,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,675,000
General legal activities: Salaries and expenses.....	12,373,000	12,850,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000
Antitrust Division: Salaries and expenses.....	4,138,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,200,000	4,500,000
U.S. attorneys and marshals: Salaries and expenses.....	22,382,000	22,900,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,750,000	1,700,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry: Salaries and expenses.....	210,000				
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	44,407,000	45,700,000	44,900,000	44,650,000	44,925,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	112,111,000	114,600,000	114,600,000	114,600,000	114,600,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	53,708,000	55,800,000	55,500,000	55,000,000	55,500,000

Summary of bill—Continued
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Appropriation	Appropriations (adjusted), 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill, 1960	Senate recom- mendations, 1960	Conference action
Federal prison system:					
Bureau of Prisons: Salaries and expenses.....	\$38,444,000	\$41,600,000	\$41,600,000	\$41,600,000	\$41,600,000
Buildings and facilities.....	1,500,000	(14,275,000)	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
Construction of staff housing.....				450,000	225,000
Construction of maximum security institution.....			2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Support of U.S. prisoners.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000
Total, Federal prison system.....	43,044,000	58,975,000	51,100,000	50,550,000	50,325,000
Office of Alien Property: Salaries and expenses, limitation.....	(2,700,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Total, title II.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	266,100,000	265,300,000	265,350,000

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court:					
Salaries.....	\$1,319,000	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600	\$1,335,600
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,500	74,000	64,000	74,000	74,000
Care of building and grounds.....	291,200	352,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,781,000	1,857,900	1,805,900	1,815,900	1,815,900
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	308,450	332,000	332,000	332,000	332,000
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	738,300	832,000	750,000	770,000	770,000
Court of Claims:					
Salaries and expenses.....	841,555	890,000	875,000	875,000	875,000
Repairs and improvement.....	9,000	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total, Court of Claims.....	850,555	899,500	884,500	884,500	884,500
Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
Salaries of judges.....	9,208,500	9,358,500	9,275,000	9,128,000	9,128,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	20,951,000	21,815,800	21,400,000	21,452,000	21,426,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	5,175,000	5,120,000	4,900,000	4,620,000	4,620,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	3,075,000	3,733,000	3,250,000	3,380,000	3,250,000
Administrative office: Salaries and expenses.....	1,041,000	1,404,400	1,100,000	1,305,000	1,200,000
Referees, special account:					
Salaries.....	(2,006,500)	(2,106,500)	(2,006,500)	(2,056,500)	(2,006,500)
Expenses.....	(2,873,150)	(3,580,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,200,000)	(3,000,000)
Total, other courts and services.....	39,450,500	41,431,700	39,925,000	39,885,000	39,624,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary excluding annual indefinites.....	43,128,805	45,353,100	43,697,400	43,687,400	43,426,400
Total, title III, the Judiciary including annual indefinites.....	48,008,455	51,039,600	48,703,900	48,943,900	48,432,900

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

United States Information Agency:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101,673,800	\$106,112,000	\$101,557,300	\$101,757,300	\$101,557,300
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	14,750,000	10,938,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Payment to informational media guarantee fund.....	2,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	2,750,000
Total, U.S. Information Agency.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,057,300	113,757,300	113,307,300
Funds appropriated to the President: President's special international program.....	16,410,500	27,700,000	6,145,500	6,171,500	6,145,500
Commission on Civil Rights: Salaries and expenses.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total, related agencies.....	126,111,300	128,538,000	119,482,800	120,208,800	119,732,800

TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED (ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING LIMITATION)

Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	\$1,149,000	\$1,268,000	\$1,268,000	\$1,268,000	\$1,268,000
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¹ Includes \$539,000 for trade missions.² Includes \$600,000 for trade missions in the estimate for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce.³ Plus \$265,000 unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.⁴ Plus \$300,000 unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7343, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

July 1, 1959.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 to the bill (H.R. 7343) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes", and concur therein;

The the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$225,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 16 and 31.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BUSH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, 1960—CONFERENCE
REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 30, 1959, pp. 11256-11257, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall discuss the report briefly, so as to disclose the action taken by the committee of conference.

The amount agreed to in conference was \$712,672,900.

The reduction from the budget estimate was \$18,918,100.

The reduction from funds requested was \$52,918,100.

The increase over the House bill was \$37,375,600.

The reduction from the Senate bill was \$2,655,600.

The reason for the difference between the reduction from the budget estimate and the reduction from the funds requested is that \$34 million of appropriations for forest highways and public lands highways had to be made out of general funds, despite the recommendation of the President they be appropriated out of the trust fund, there being no authorizing legislation for that course to be followed.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained 26 amendments to the bill as passed by the House.

The Senate conferees receded in six instances. The following is a summary of the amendments involved: An item of \$10,000 in the Bureau of the Census to provide for a pilot study on air cargo statistics was eliminated; funds in the amount of \$30,000 for an Alaskan field office were struck from the bill and the provisions and earmarking of \$200,000 for an Interagency Textile Committee in

the Business and Defense Services Administration was lost; an increase of \$710,000 over the House bill for the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for increased foreign trade promotion activities was eliminated; language establishing accrued expenditure limitations for two Canal Zone Government appropriation accounts was deleted.

The House conferees receded in nine instances. The summary of the amendments involved follows: an increase of \$110,000 over the House bill for State marine schools was held and an earmarking amendment to establish the full amount of the budget request for grants to schools and students was sustained; three clarifying amendments on the Federal-aid highway trust fund to more clearly pinpoint the deficit in the highway trust fund from which these highway funds are to be appropriated; two amendments relating to the Weather Bureau, one of which provides for the full amount of the budget estimate for operational costs and another earmarking the total amount to be used for hurricane research activities; a limitation increase for consultant hire in Panama Canal Zone activities; and an increase of \$1,000 in the limitation on entertainment expenses for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

In eight instances compromises were reached which resulted in splitting differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The following summary reflects this action: In General Administration, the amount allowed—\$2,660,000—includes \$200,000 for the transportation study requested by the President and \$60,000 restoration of the larger reduction—\$320,000—proposed by the House; the amount of \$11,050,000 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey represents an amount midway between the House and Senate versions—\$14,100,000 and \$14 million, respectively—the amount provided for operating differential subsidies—\$128,750,000—is likewise a “down the middle” compromise; the voyage limitation, in the amount of 2,040 in the House bill and 2,600 in the Senate bill, has been established at 2,400; the amounts provided for administrative expenses of the Maritime Administration—2 amendments—provide an increase of \$55,600 over the House version and a reduction of that amount from the Senate version of the bill; amounts provided for the Small Business Administration for technical assistance and administrative expenses for lending activities—2 amendments—were compromised by splitting the differences.

The three instances indicated as disagreements in the report involve repre-

sentation allowances for the Maritime Administration and two important highway programs.

The representation allowance item has been resolved by the action of the House in adopting an amendment to Senate amendment No. 10 which will authorize \$1,250 for such expenses in lieu of the \$2,500 authorized by the Senate version of the bill.

The action of the House in receding and concurring with the Senate amendments Nos. 17 and 18 provides direct appropriations of \$30 million for Forest Highways and \$4 million for Public Lands Highways. These amounts to liquidate obligations incurred pursuant to authorizations contained in the biennial highways acts were omitted from the House bill after deletion by the House when a point of order was taken and sustained following House committee recommendation for their financing from the highway trust fund, as proposed in the budget estimates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, there is one House amendment to a Senate amendment which should be concurred in by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7349, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
July 1, 1959.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17 and 18 to the bill (H.R. 7349) entitled “An Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes”, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert “\$1,250”.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment numbered 10.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a summary statement of the items contained in the conference report.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Department of Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7349)

Appropriation	1960 estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,940,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,760,000	2,660,000
Entertainment language.....	(20,000)	Language	Language	Language
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
Total, general administration.....	2,940,000	2,500,000	2,760,000	2,660,000

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I have followed this bill from its very beginning, and I want to compliment the conferees on bringing in a sound legislative bill. The responsibility placed by mandatory language on the Committee on Armed Services will be met, and it is to be hoped that we will be able at the beginning of the next session of Congress to have completed our study. As stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, while the act has been extended to 3 years, after the studies, if it is found proper to amend the law or to write a new law, no doubt the Ways and Means Committee, based upon these studies, will take the proper steps to do so.

Mr. Speaker, as I read the conference report—No. 619—on H.R. 7086, extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the conferees have settled on the following provisions:

First. The present act is extended for 3 years.

Second. The eight amendments contained in sections 2, 4, 5, and 6 of the House bill are eliminated.

The House bill provision providing for a loss carry-forward of 5 years instead of 2 years, as at present, was adopted by the conferees. This is to be known as section 2 instead of section 3 as in the original House bill. This retains all the provisions of existing law and merely grants an additional 3 years within which to adjust losses occurring after December 31, 1956.

All other provisions and amendments of both House and Senate bills are eliminated.

Third. A new section 3 raises the salary of general counsel; and

Fourth. Section 4 provides for studies of the act and its operation by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue, the results of which are to be filed by March 30, 1961.

Studies on procurement matters are to be conducted separately by the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House, with reports on their conclusions to be filed with House and Senate.

The conference report adds a precautionary statement that the elimination of amendments originally proposed by the House and Senate is not to be construed as legislative interpretation of sections of existing law. At least one of the provisions of existing law is now in litigation.

I think the conferees have done an excellent job and produced sound legislation.

We will now have a Renegotiation Act until June 30, 1962 and in that interval we will have the benefit of the studies to be made by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue and by the Armed Services Committees of House and Senate.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members who may desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the conference report now under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960*

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 30, 1959.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the bill to which the pending conference report refers covers appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Information Agency, the President's Special International Program, and the Commission on Civil Rights.

The total amount of President Eisenhower's budget estimates for these agencies for the fiscal year 1960 was \$682,387,600. When the bill was passed by the House it carried total appropriations of \$651,896,700. When it was considered by the other body, the other body claimed

a further reduction of \$1,472,000 below the House total amount, and passed it in the aggregate amount of \$650,924,700.

I am happy to be able to report that the conferees reached a unanimous solution which brings this bill back to the House of Representatives for your consideration today in an amount which is less than the House figure and even less than the Senate figure. This, as you know, is highly unusual. However, this subcommittee was able to do this once or twice before over the years. It is not an easy job. But it is most important this year because of the financial position of our Government and because of the rampant inflation which exists today.

Mr. Speaker, the pending conference report is in the amount of \$2,955,500 below the total amount of the House bill. It is \$1,983,500 below the total amount of the bill as passed by the Senate. It is \$33,446,400 below the amount of President Eisenhower's budget estimates. And, when you consider that amount, \$33,446,400, please realize that this is a bill for a great many of the most necessary functions of our Government, such as the Department of State, the Department of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the prison system, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the courts throughout the land, and other such items which are urgent necessities which must and will be carried on for the benefit of every taxpayer in this country.

Now, finally, this conference report is \$20,384,907 below the amount appropriated in the 1959 fiscal year, which ended last midnight.

Mr. Speaker the following summary table indicates the action taken with regard to the bill H.R. 7343 making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill	Senate bill	Conference	Conference compared with budget estimates
Department of State.....	\$241,936,352	\$228,335,000	\$217,610,000	\$216,472,000	\$215,425,500	—\$12,909,500
Department of Justice.....	253,270,000	275,075,000	246,100,000	265,300,000	265,350,000	—9,725,000
The Judiciary.....	48,008,455	51,039,600	48,703,900	48,943,900	48,432,900	—2,606,700
USIA.....	118,923,800	120,550,000	113,957,300	113,757,300	113,307,300	—7,242,700
President's special international program.....	6,410,500	7,100,000	6,145,500	6,171,500	6,145,500	—954,500
Commission on Civil Rights.....	777,000	288,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	—8,000
Total.....	669,326,107	682,387,600	651,896,700	650,924,700	648,941,200	—33,446,400

NOTE.—Conference bill is \$2,955,500 below the House bill, \$1,983,500 below the Senate bill, \$33,446,400 below the budget estimates, and \$20,384,907 below the fiscal year 1959 appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on adoption of the pending conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 20, line 5, insert: "For construction of staff housing

at Federal penal and correctional institutions, \$450,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$225,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 20, line 8, after "General" insert "publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois, as selected by the Attorney General's Site Selection Committee."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 32, line 10, after "United States" insert "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which program shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding to provide for private international broadcasting."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$200,000".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to inquire how you came out on the liquor and entertainment, the representation funds.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the taxpayers came out 100 percent. The Senate took the House figure on representation allowances for the Department of State and agreed to recede from the \$2 million foreign currency item for the State Department and the \$40,000 foreign currency item for USIA.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman from New York and the members of his House conference committee.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from Iowa on behalf of my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 30, 1959.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 8, line 15, after "Administrator", insert "and not to exceed \$2,500 for representation allowances."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PRESTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,250."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 13, line 1, insert:

"FOREST HIGHWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 204, pursuant to contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000, which sum is composed of \$26,250,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1959, and \$3,750,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1960: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alterations of buildings and sites necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road construction and maintenance but the total cost of any such item under this authorization shall not exceed \$15,000."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 13, line 18, insert:

"PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAY (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 209, pursuant to the contract authorization granted by title 23, United States Code, section 203, to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1959, and \$3,000,000, the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1960."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations have permission to file its report on H.R. 7681 until noon, Friday, July 3, 1959.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1120) to amend the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits and to eliminate the classification "central reserve city."

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1120, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Brown] had 33 minutes remaining, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] had 15 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California [Mr. HIESTAND] had 1 hour and 8 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Chairman, I should like to take a minute to make an announcement.

Public Law 86-84
86th Congress, H. R. 7343
July 13, 1959

AN ACT

73 Stat. 182.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely:

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r); purchase (not to exceed seven, of which two shall be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens by contract or services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$112,000,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that ten such vehicles

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801
note.

60 Stat. 713,
714.

40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 62.

62 Stat. 825.

5 USC 1701.

may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

60 Stat. 1026. For representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), \$825,000.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

44 Stat. 403. For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$17,372,000, of which not less than \$16,739,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended; *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801 note.
60 Stat. 810.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107), \$1,000,000.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

60 Stat. 1019. For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,360,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,033,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801 note.
40 Stat. 1270. For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,922,500.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which

specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); 60 Stat. 999. hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the 22 USC 801 note. United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,900,000, of which not to exceed a total of 40 Stat. 1270. \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), 60 Stat. 1026. and for entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 24 Stat. 1011; between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other 26 Stat. 1512; laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary 35 Stat. 1863; and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation 34 Stat. 2953; and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, 48 Stat. 1621; flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary 59 Stat. 1219. demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1— 64 Stat. 846. 277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); and leasing of private property to remove 68 Stat. 1114. therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$573,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$2,160,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the 48 Stat. 1621. United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as 49 Stat. 660. amended (22 U.S.C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September 13, 55 Stat. 338. 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated in the treaty 64 Stat. 846. between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, 59 Stat. 1219.

That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

1 UST 694.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$345,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32(b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$23,210,000, of which not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

62 Stat. 6.
53 Stat. 1290.
60 Stat. 754.
63 Stat. 630.
64 Stat. 1081.
60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801 note.
60 Stat. 810.
31 USC 529.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International conferences and contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

Security guard services.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Restrictions.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

U.N. membership, Communist China.

Transportation
costs, etc.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

Citation
of title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1960".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,675,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 529); \$12,600,000.

60 Stat. 809.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$22,500,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.
63 Stat. 686.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$114,600,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent. Director.
Compensation.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee. Limitation.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed two hundred and forty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed nine, of which four shall be for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$55,500,000: *Provided*, Aircraft. That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; purchase of not to exceed twenty-six (of which twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f); \$41,600,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction of staff housing at Federal penal and correctional institutions, \$225,000.

For construction of a maximum security institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois, as selected by the Attorney General's Site Selection Committee, \$1,000,000.

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$4,400,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$75,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment to the city of Ashland, Kentucky, as the Government's share of the cost of a new water line to serve the Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make

40 Stat. 411.
50 USC app. 1.
69 Stat. 562.

Reports.

a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. Attorneys. License requirements.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia. Reimbursement to U.S.

SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Attendance at meetings.

SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals. 60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131). Uniforms. 68 Stat. 1114.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1960". Citation of title.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,335,600.

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$74,000.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

48 Stat. 668.

63 Stat. 954.

5 USC 1071 note.

70 Stat. 736.

5 USC 2251 et

seq.

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$310,000.

AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$6,300.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$332,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge; \$770,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$875,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and

373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,128,000. 62 Stat. 903, 904. 68 Stat. 918.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$21,426,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum. 72 Stat. 203. 5 USC 1113. 63 Stat. 967-969. 5 USC 1121, 1123-1125.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,620,000. 62 Stat. 815.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25 in any one case, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. D.C. Code 21-308.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,200,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act. 60 Stat. 326.

For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$3,000,000, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)).

39 USC 355.

52 Stat. 858.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Reimbursement
to U.S.

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

U.S. Court of
Appeals, re-
ports.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

Citation
of title.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1960".

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

67 Stat. 642.
5 USC 133z-15
note.
62 Stat. 6.

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as

60 Stat. 999.

20 Stat. 216.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 983.

31 USC 529.

the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, organizations; \$101,557,300, of which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which sum not less than \$200,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding to provide for private international broadcasting: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201(c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481(c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of

63 Stat. 166.

5 USC 835 note.

Travel
expenses.Information
establishments
abroad.

63 Stat. 384.

foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

47 Stat. 412.

For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

68 Stat. 862.

For payment to the "Informational media guaranty fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$2,750,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

70 Stat. 778.
22 USC 1991 note.

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,145,500, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights \$280,000.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1960 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES,
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed \$475,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$793,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

73 Stat. 195.

73 Stat. 196.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

Publicity or
propaganda.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960".

Short
title.

Approved July 13, 1959.

